The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3864. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Immense Number of Military Nominations Before the Senate.

Proposition to Establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

The Pay and Allowances of Colored Troops.

BURNING OF THE PRESIDENT'S STABLES AND HORSES.

At 9½ o'clock to-night a fire burst out in the Presidential stables, between the Treasury and the White House. The gates to the Treasury yard being locked, great delay ensued in getting at the building from the east. When our reporter reached it by ascension of two fences, he found two soldiers running out a coach, and Mr. LINCOLN regarding the fire, already in possession of the whole building, with great concern. It could not be saved. Nothing could be saved. Mr. LINCOLN was heard to express a wish that TAD's pony might be rescued, but it was burned, and with it Mrs. LINCOLN's black carriage-horses and Mr. SUMNER's horse. Col BAKER, of the detectives, busied himself in preventing the spread of the fire to Treasury lumber piles.

THE MEXICAN INVASION.

A letter received here to-day from an officer on Gen. BANKS' Staff, at Brownsville, Texas, states that the Mexicans are reorganizing their armies for offensive operations in Spring. They are confident of their ability to drive the French out of the country before next Fall.

SUPPRESSION OF A POLITICAL CIRCULAR.

The circular of what is called the Simeon Draper Committee is being suppressed here, the friends of the President not in office regarding its publication as premature now, and, perhaps, injudicious at any time.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

UNEMPLOYED GENERAL OFFICERS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have prepared a bill nothing out with the declaration that it appears that many general officers are, and have been, either entirely unemployed, or not on duty corresponding with their rank, thus holding commissions and drawing pay without service, and standing in the way of the promotion of active officers, and providing that all Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals, who, on the 15th of March next, shall not be in the performance of service, and for three months continuously next prior to that date, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army, and all pay shall cease, and the vacancies filled by appointment or promotion. But this is not to affect officers absent from wounds or in consequence of being prisoners of war, or on parole. Any Major or Brigadier-General appointed under the Act of 1861, so dropped from the rolls, shall not be discharged, but resultued to his former position as a staff or line officer of the regular army.

IMPROPER ENLISTMENTS.

The following was issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1864.

(Extract No. 21.)

SPECIAL ORDER No. 68.—Lieut. E. P. BIELLOW, U. S. A., now under arrest, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and from that point make explanation to the Adjutant-General of the army in reference to his neglect of duty and violation of the mustering regulations of the army in mustering boys and men enlisted for the military service into the Sixteenth New-York Artillery. By order of the Secretary of War,

(Signed.) E. D. TOWSEND, A. A. G.

Official: (Signed.) R. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

A precisely similar order has been issued in the case of First Lieut. ROSZEL B. SMITH, Eleventh United States Infantry.

The pay of all regimental officers connected with the Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery has been stopped until further orders, awaiting the explanation of the matter of improper enlistments into the regiment of boys under eighteen, men over forty-five, and others physically disqualified from the military service.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

It appears from official statements that the *Wild Dayrell*, which was run ashore and captured at Newport Inlet recently, was a paddle-wheel steamer launched in September, 1863, at Liverpool, by JONES, QUIGGIN & Co., 215 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 11 feet deep. She is built of steel and is a similar ship to the *Bonshee*, captured not long ago. She cleared from Liverpool on the 11th of November, was very swift, and built especially to run the blockade.

The *Presto*, which was run ashore on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, was built by A. STEPHEN & Sons, on the Clyde, for a blockade-runner. Speed [illegible] capable, and it is believed she had no [illegible] great length, low, black, rakish appearance, very sharp forward, [illegible] She sailed from Glasgow Oct. 29, 1863, [illegible] She steered a [illegible] on her trial trip.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

[illegible] list of military appointments—about 800—[illegible] to the Senate to-day by the President. They embrace Quartermasters, Commissaries, Surgeons and Chaplains. There are now about [illegible] before the Senate for confirmation.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court arguments in cases Nos. 123, [illegible] 130 are concluded.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN INDIANA.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a bill authorizing the holding [illegible] session of the United States District Court in Indiana, which was passed.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a substitute for the joint resolution of Mr. HARRINGTON, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States as follows:

First. Neither Slavery nor Involuntary Servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction; and Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[illegible] shall hold another as a

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES AND CONFIRMATION.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) introduced a bill ratifying and confirming the President's proclamation of [illegible] and giving to the [illegible] of a citizen. Referred to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, from the Military Committee, reported back Mr. WILKINSON's bill to confirm the Executive proclamation of [illegible] Slavery throughout the country, and giving to the [illegible] to enrollments and drafts under the same [illegible] as other citizens.

[illegible] on Territories.

[illegible] a copy of proceedings of [illegible] military salaries, when officers are in command not in the field, and when on leave or without command, was reported adversely from the Military Committee.

COLORED PEOPLE'S PRIVILEGES.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a resolution, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of a law granting equality of privileges to colored people on the railroads of the District. He called attention to the subject for the reason that an outrage was recently committed in this District upon an officer with the rank of Major in the United States service. This officer had recently been ejected from one of the street cars by the conductor solely because he was a black man. He thought we had better break up all railroads if we could not have them without such outrages, which did more to injure our cause abroad and at home than a defeat in battle.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said if he expressed any opinion he would say the outrage was the other way. Separate cars were provided for the colored people. This case occurred because the negro declined to ride with persons of his own color and wished to force himself with white men.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) did not think there were any cars running now for the accommodation of colored people.

Mr. HENDRICKS knew differently, for he had entered one and was glad to get out the best way he could.

Mr. GRIMES did not think it a disgrace to ride with these colored people.

Mr. SUMNER read the letter of Dr. AUGUSTA, Surgeon of the Seventh Colored Volunteers. He believed it was an great an outrage as it would be to eject the Senator from his seat here, without meaning any personal disrespect.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said he believed the largest quantity of information we got in and out of the Senate, was from the New-York papers, and his attention was called to this subject from them. This was not the only place a reform was needed. He had information of an outrage perpetrated on the United States Military Railroad, where two colored men were ejected from an empty car and forced into a cattle car; this was a part of the malignant system of Slavery; but the country was rapidly being abolitionized and civilized.

Mr. HENDRICKS believed, from the expression he heard to-day, that social as well as political equality was to be forced upon the white race. The people of his State would never adopt that sentiment. He was glad that the Senator from Massachusetts had now plainly presented the issue before the country.

Mr. WILSON said he had no desire to force negro equality on the Senator from Indiana, what he wanted was to let every man assume the station God intended him to attain.

The ayes and noes were ordered.

AYES—Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Ha'e, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Williamson, Willey, Wilson.—37.

NOES—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Harding, Hendricks, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle—10.

A COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

Mr. ANTHONY's resolution establishing a Committee of Five on Manufactures, to be appointed by the Chair, was adopted.

OFFICIAL PURITY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate then proceeded to consider Senate Bill number twenty-eight, reported from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. TRUMBULL, with amendments. The committee's amendments were agreed to after a lengthy debate, in which Messrs. Johnson, Fessenden, Foster, Cowan, Hale and Trumbull participated.

On a motion of Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) to strike out from its provisions members of Congress, the yeas and nays were called. Yeas 26; nays 14.

The bill provides that "no member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall, after his election, and during his continuance in office, nor shall any head of a department receive, or agree to receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for services rendered or to be rendered, to any person either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, before any department, courts-martial, bureau, officer, or any civil, military, or naval commission whatever, and any person offending against any provision of this act, shall on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court trying the same, and shall be forever thereafter incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the joint resolution for equalizing the pay of soldiers, the pending amendment of Mr. CONNESS to strike out the section giving colored troops equal pay prior to the passage of the act being under consideration.

Mr. SUMNER argued at length as to the justice of the bill as it stood. To obviate objections to the bill he was willing to leave it discretionary with the Secretary of War as to what regiments should receive the retrospective pay proposed in the bill, so as to include only those who had entered the service under the delusion that they were to receive more than $10 per month.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) opposed the retrospective character of the bill.

Mr. WILSON supported the views taken by Mr. SUMNER, and contended that the circumstances in favor of putting these troops on an equality with the others from the time they had been in the service, were even stronger than the Senator had presented.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) opposed going back to pay these troops, as we had already filled our contract with them. He did not think they were as good as white troops, and if they are, they are fighting for a higher boon than money.

Mr. WILSON defended the colored troops for their bravery, and claimed that for endurance they were superior to whites.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) said he would to-morrow offer two amendments to the bill—one giving the Secretary discretionary power to decide as to the merits of the claims for back pay, and including only those who had been deluded into the service under an erroneous construction of the statute, and the other to deduct in insurrectionary districts the sum of four dollars from their monthly pay to reimburse the Government for expense incurred in feeding and clothing their wives and children.

Mr. CONNESS desiring to discuss the subject, it lies over.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a substitute for the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs.

It proposes the appointment of a Commissioner, with the necessary clerical force, for the adjustment and determination of all questions arising with reference to freed persons of African descent. Proper regulations are to be made for their good treatment and protection, and for their employment on abandoned plantations. Departments are to be established with the Bureau under Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. ELIOT urged the importance of the passage of the bill. In the course of his remarks he said he would never forget his conversation with President LINCOLN, the day after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. The President remarked, "The Proclamation of itself will not effect the good you anticipate, nor work as much mischief as its opponents predict." The President did not think that the Proclamation of Emancipation was the best act of his life, and that by it he was to become greater in the estimation of the Christian world. That Proclamation will constitute the corner-stone of the President's immortal fame; but it cannot be effective, except by legislation and military success. The sword must loosen the chains of the slave—otherwise the enemy would weld the iron with knots that may not be broken. He repeated, the law must protect those whom the sword makes free. Nothing has been done by Congress with that view, and therefore the bill should be passed on the broad grounds of justice and self-interest.

Mr. CRAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked the gentleman (ELIOT) whether he included Kentucky in this bill, and intended to trample under foot the Constitution and the laws of that State, and free the slaves without the consent of their owners?

Mr. ELIOT replied, Kentucky is out of the ring altogether.

Mr. CRAY wished to know whether plantations in the South, owned by some of his constituents in Kentucky, were to be considered as abandoned under this bill?

Mr. ELIOT said the answer would depend upon whether such constituents were loyal or disloyal.

Mr. CRAY replied that he owned one of such plantations himself, and it had been abandoned because the Government did not protect it.

Mr. ELIOT said that his bill did not propose to establish colonies in Kentucky.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) wished to know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts would confiscate the land of his colleague (CRAY) proving him to be a loyal man, and regard it as abandoned property.

Mr. ELIOT replied—Certainly not.

Mr. MALLORY—Does not your bill mean it?

Mr. ELIOT replied that it did not, and spoke until the expiration of the morning hour.

THE REVENUE BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the House then took up, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means the Senate's amendments to the Internal Revenue Bill.

A MEMBER FROM ARKANSAS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts (Union,) presented the credentials of JAMES M. JOHNSON, as a member-elect from Northwestern Arkansas.

The credentials are signed by the Commissioners of Election, and say that Mr. JOHNSON commands the First Arkansas Regiment, and was unanimously elected in November last.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) moved to lay them on the table, pending which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Union on the amendatory Enrollment Bill.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The committee were for a long time engaged in the section exempting members of religious denominations who are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms from service in the field, but assigning them to look after freedmen.

During the debate, Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, (Union,) said there were five hundred thousand non-resistants in the country, and if they were exempted from the draft, there would be a revival among the non-resisting sects, and their ranks at least would be recruited.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois (Dem.,) moved to amend by striking out the reference to religious denominations, and making the section apply to all persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms.

Mr. ALLEN's motion was disagreed to.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN then moved to strike out the section entirely.

This was decided in the negative by one majority.

The section, therefore, substantially stands as in the original bill.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered as an amendment, that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended in the cases of alleged minors who may be enlisted.

This amendment was rejected.

Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment that persons of African descent, between twenty and forty-five years of age, whether citizens of the United States or not, shall be enrolled, and form part of the national forces, and when a slave shall be drafted and mustered into the service, the master shall receive a certificate for $300, and the drafted man shall be free. This, Mr. STEVENS said, would give compensation to masters in the loyal border States.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) hoped Mr. STEVENS would withdraw the amendment. A good feeling was now prevailing in his State, but the adoption of the proposition would retard the progress of the Union feeling. He did not object to taking rebel property, but that of loyal men ought not to be interfered with.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said the laws of all the States recognize slaves as persons, and not as property, and the exigency had arrived when we should use them as other men are used for putting down the rebellion.

Mr. MORRIS, of New-York, (Union,) favored the amendment, not being able to see why that description of property should be exempted while the property of citizens of other States is used for national purposes.

Mr. CRESWELL, of Maryland, (Union,) favored the amendment, stating that the slaveholders in Maryland have furnished but few, if any, men for the army.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) would not put money into the pockets of slaveholders. It was their duty to put their slaves into the army without any compensation. We put our sons into the army, and why not the slaves?

Mr. STEVENS, of Delaware, (Union,) would say to the gentleman from Kentucky (CLAY) that they in Delaware had no such scruples as the people of Kentucky had. There would be nothing more welcome to Delaware than to take her slaves away from her.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) briefly maintained that, according to the Constitution, private property, including slaves, cannot be taken for public uses without just compensation.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) maintained that slaves owe military duty, and, therefore, we do not owe the slaveholders anything for their service.

The committee rose without voting on the amendment, and at 5½ the House adjourned.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Retreat of the Rebels from Newbern—Number of the Enemy—The Plan of Attack—Capture of the Underwriter—The Fight at Batchelors' Creek—Eleven Spartans—Engagement at Brier's Creek and Newport—Loss of Two Companies, 99—List of Casualties—Attempt to Fire the Town, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, Feb. 7, 1864.

The indications justify the assertion made in my last communication that the rebels have retreated. That they came in force, expected to capture Newbern, were foiled and obliged to retire, is certain.

With regard to the number of their army, let it be noted in the first place that the prisoners taken, say 150 in all, represent 18 different regiments, as follows: 1st North Carolina Battalion, 9th, 21st, 25th, 49th, 51st North Carolina infantry; Duanse's Battery Virginia artillery, 9th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 24th, 29th, 36th, 50th, 57th Virginia infantry, 21st Georgia infantry. There is good reason to believe that Maj.-Gen. PICKETT, Brig.-Gens. RANSOM, HOKE, RIPLEY, SHAW and HOOD were with their brigades. Hoon's cook has escaped, and is within our lines. I saw him to-day. Their plan seems to have been to attack us by land and water: At Batchelor's Creek, near the Neuse River; Brier's Creek, S. C., near the Trent; Newport, 20 miles below us on the railroad to Morehead City, and our boats in the harbor.

The most reliable information warrants us in pulling down their force at from 15,000 to 20,000 men. The enemy proposed to themselves the re-capture of Newbern. They probably expected to surprise us, get possession of the gunboats, carry the fortifications by storm, and then feed on the "fat of the land." In all this they have been nicely checkmated, though they accomplished one brilliant feat—the taking of the *Underwriter*. This bold scheme, admirably conceived and happily executed as far as it went, was yet an abortive one. They came in boats built at Wilmington, and put upon the river at Kinston, having a full complement of officers and seamen—over 200 in all, a part of them from Wilmington and the rest from the James River. They expected to take the boat *Underwriter* with theirs, surprise and capture the others, and thus be master of our harbor, while the Commanding-General attacked us by land. Thanks to a kind Providence, they accomplished but little, and retreated in haste. It is hard for one to censure who keeps before him the fact that officers in the army and navy are, like other men, liable to mistakes. He will not often do it. In the case of the *Underwriter*, although the enemy were around us, there were no picket boats on duty. Two sentinels only walked the decks. It was natural for all the officers and men to be sleeping below, no doubt—but it was criminal. It was carelessness and carelessness is sometimes a sin.

No one acquainted with the fact that the Confederates offered $1,000 for Capt. WESTERVELT, dead or alive, because having long sailed in the waters, he had piloted Gen. BURNSIDE's expedition to Newbern will have a thought of a designed neglect on his part. It would be doing him the greatest injustice. It is stated when he was taken he was tied hand and foot by the enemy.

The seamen who were taken prisoners, from whom most of the facts are gathered, state, also, that they were about in the harbor Sunday night, expecting to do their worst—those who would have been in conjunction with the attack on our outposts—but the fog and darkness made it impossible. We now refer to the movements of the army in their order. The main attack was made on the west side of the city, hoping at once to take the pickets at Batchelor's Creek and move directly on Newbern. It is a common thing in history that great men are not appreciated at the time they are rendering their services. Their influence must be looked at with that impartiality which time only can give, before they are properly rewarded by human justification. So sometimes with a brigade, a regiment, a company, one, a dozen men of true mettle. In the thunder and excitement of battle, while the missiles of death are flying, the corps or division moving now here, now there, the observance of any individual's fact is lost in the grander movements of the whole. But when we calmly sit down and weigh each fact in the balance, we clearly see, had this man faltered, had that part yielded, all would have been lost. It is, perhaps, not to much too say, had not eleven men in the block-house at Bachelor's Creek withstood a rebel army for over an hour, Newbern would have been captured. Eleven brave men as ever fought, under Lieut. A. P. HARKNESS, kept back several thousand, incredible as it may seem, for one long hour, while the rest of the One Hundred and Thirty-second could be put in position; and this regiment did a similar service while we at this point were making ready to receive the enemy. Had these eleven men surrendered tamely, as many a larger force have done to a weaker foe, we should unquestionably been surprised and, perhaps, prisoners. They held the key to the advance of the enemy. This Spartan band was reinforced by three companies of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York, under Maj. J. B. HOUSEMAN, who escaped from Libby Prison, you will recollect, last October, half dead with starvation, who held this crossing for four hours longer, finally forcing the enemy to cross by a flank movement. The Major in the course of the fight was slightly wounded. All in this regiment did as a service which we ought not to forget. Its efficient Col. CLASSON comprehended the nature of the attack from the first. The companies of the One Hundred and Seventieth Massachusetts, coming on the field at a late hour, fought nobly, and lost terribly—63 out of 115, including their Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant.

The spirited attack, made at Brier's Creek by about 4,000 of the enemy, was vigorously met and finally repulsed, by a section of the Third New-York Artillery, Battery I, and a portion of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Regiment, at the block-house, under Col. AMBRO. The third point assailed was Newport Barracks, by a heavy force of the enemy, and after a lively contest of some three hours, the Ninth Vermont commenced to retreat to Morehead City, taking one of the guns with them, spiking the two remaining, and either carrying away or destroying all of their camp equipage and supplies. Their loss, as near as can be ascertained at present, is about 100. This is the only point at which the enemy seems to have accomplished his purpose. It was to take this place, burn the bridges at Newport and Hancock, and thus destroy railroad and telegraph communication with Morehead.

The loss of the companies of the Ninety-ninth New-York and a section of artillery at Beech Grove, is much felt. This point is some two miles from Bachelor's Creek, and had not the log prevented signal communication, it might have been saved. Two carriers sent to this point were shot. I send you correct lists of the casualties so far as known.

Missing in Action, 17th Regiment, Feb. 1, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. John P. Fellows, Surgeon J. F. Galloupe, Adjt. H. A. Cheever, Hospital Steward E. P. Cotting.

Company D—Sergt. L. W. Phillips, Corp. F. B. Polson, W. N. Merriam, W. McWilliams, C. Murphy, D. Noble, W. H. Paisley, E. Simonds, S. Sanborn, S. Usher, J. Smedburg, S. Whittaker, J. W. Twitchell.

Company E—Lieut. J. W. Day, Sergt. Thomas Kinnelly, Corps. E. P. Crafts, J. Chubby, J. Doran, M. Branigan, M. Fleming, J. Sweeney, J. Taggart, D. Wallace.

Company G—W. Gould, J. T. H. Taylor.

Company H—Capt. J. R. Lloyd, Lieut. J. B. Hill, Sergt. S. P. Stalder, Chas. Gordon, J. Broadbent, J. Barrett, J. Burton, D. Conner, M. Casey, S. A. Dolliber, J. Evans, J. Flemming, J. Sitlender, J. Greenhalgh, W. E. Henrie, H. Norris, P. Troy, J. Wilson, F. Welsh.

Company I—First Lieut. L. B. Comins, Jr., Sergt. M. Killoran, Corp. H. F. Marden; T. Holland, P. McNamara, G. C. Marden, J. Rowland.

Company K—Lieut. E. M. Mann, Sergt. Henry Foskett, Corps. S. S. McAllister and J. R. Gilchrist; A. W. Crockett, O. Bieber, C. M. Eagan, J. Powers, J. Quinn, J. Smith, T. H. Speed.

Killed—Patrick Trainer, Co. E.

Wounded—J. Shea, T. Hassian, J. O. Eagan, of Co. E. This is a correct copy of regimental report books.

SIMONDS.

The Missing of Ninety-ninth Regiment.

Company H—Capt. David J. Bailey; First Sergeant George Saunders; Sergeants James Toohey, Richard King; Corporals Henry Holmes, Patrick Sullivan, Wm. Smith, John Burns, Peter Conroy, James Daly, James Lombard, Luke Kenny, Patrick Lynch, Patrick Martin, James McCarty, John McGeehan, Bartholomew Mulcahy, John Murphy, Robert O'Reilly, Henry Sattler, David Simpson, Florent Vandereycken, Charles Wiseman.

Company E—Corp. Thomas Jones, privates Wm. H. Megrue, Matthew Kirkham.

Company I.—First Lieut. James A. Fleming, First Sergt. Denis O'Sullivan, Sergt. Thomas Miller, Sergt. John Wright, Corp. Humphrey R. Davis, Charles C. Churchill, Henry C. Devereux, Wm. P. Devereux, James M. Dunn, Michael J. Duan, Owen Dougherty, Wm. Jackson, Wm. Kelley, Lawrence Kiernan, Nicholas Miller, Francis Minchin, James Mitchell, John McGrath, Simon J. McCarty, John McQueen, John McKinley, John Morrin, John Pinion, Jno. Quigley, Francis Roche, Thomas Riley, Wm. T. Stevens, Francis Smith, Pat. Tracy, Jno. Campbell.

The rebs designed to burn us out, as a part of their scheme was the torch of the incendiary. During the excitement of the attack, Lieut. RUSE, with the Provost-Marshal, called upon the firemen and citizens to do guard duty—thus allowing soldiers to do a more important service; and great credit is due for the readiness with which the citizens, and especially the firemen, responded.

One night Mr. CHARLES W. WEAVER, Jr., Commissary of Prisoners, whose generous heart and love for the TIMES furnished me with a horse to visit the battle-ground at Bachelor's Creek, of which we shall soon speak, was doing guard duty. He noticed an object moving along close to the fence, and riding up laid hold of it. It was a man with a stick of wood on his shoulder. Not being able to give any satisfactory account of himself, he was ordered to the guard-house. Before this he was lame, his improvement was very slow, until instantly he dropped his stick, headed about, and was two blocks and a half before he could be overtaken with the horse. He refusing to stop, dodging behind him every way, endeavoring to escape, until fired upon once, and the revolver cocked for another discharge. When he reached the guard-house, he proved to be a negro. His name was only JOHN. As to where he came from, who he was, what his object was, he is non-committal. Several negroes, who have lived to this place and the surrounding country, have been taken in to recognize him. None have ever seen his face before. The stick of wood he carried is a dry piece of fat pine, which is locally known as "lighting." Where he was first seen by Mr. MASON, was found two small bundles of the raw material finely assorted. This man was chosen to fire our ordnance and do as much other mischief as possible. His black color would pass him into the lines without difficulty. He is undoubtedly a tool in the hands of the enemy, and is intelligent and shrewd.

This is the first instance of a negro acting in behalf of the Confederates, and let no Copperhead paper go to butchering and beating the colored people because this Judas is found among them.

The importance of Newbern in connection with the campaign yet to be carried on in the Coast States, the danger to which we shall be exposed in case of an about-face of Richmond by the enemy, require a decided augmentation of our forces. At least we ought to have a sufficient number to man our forts and hold the fortifications. This point is too vital to be exposed to the possibility of recapture. It is the *natural centre of all movements in North Carolina* from the coast. We hope that few men, citizens and undisciplined negroes, however willing they may be to act, will not be called into service again to enable us to feel any degree of safety. Brig.-Gen. PALMER and Staff were incessantly active during the attack, and everything which could have been done was done well and efficiently.

P. S.—As I am about to mail this letter we have reliable information that the rebels are still in force at Newport. Their retreat seems to be only a temporary falling back. Their gains from are distinctly seen at night in the direction of Kinston. They are reported to be about ten miles this side of that place.

THE CONSPIRATORS IN COUNCIL.

Important Proceedings in the Rebel Congress.

Frank Acknowledgments of Destitution in the South.

VIRGINIA CANNOT STAND ANOTHER DRAFT.

Free Negroes and Slaves to be Employed in the Army.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

STRENGTHENING THE ARMY.

On Jan. 26, the rebel House of Representatives had before it the bill "amendatory of the act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes," approved Jan. 5, 1864, in the course of the debate Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, said:

We had at this time 400,000 men on our muster rolls. How many were actually in the field, he was unable to state; *probably it was that one half were not there, and it was well known that we were unable to feed the fractional part who were in the field.* If, however, there were half—if 200,000 should require the possible seizure of one half of the provisions of the country—*where, he would ask, were the means to feed the ten times that number who remained at home?* With this condition of affairs staring us in the face, it was now proposed to break up the farms, and reduce the agricultural interests of the country to almost naught. Look at the condition of the country around Richmond; but this was scarcely more than a type of every other part of the Confederacy. Congress did not propose to reduce the efficiency of the different bureaux; it did not propose, for instance, the efficiency of the ordnance and nitre bureaux, because the men must be furnished with munitions of war. And yet munitions of war were not all that we could rely on. We must feed and clothe the army, and not only the army, but the people at home. *Private appeals were daily coming to the members of Congress from soldiers in the army, appealing for the means to get home, how many of their families are wanting the necessaries of life, when they are unable to send them any part of their scant pay;* how many asking for relief to the farming interests; how some, stimulated by the prospects of starvation at home, and the deficiency of food in the army, are driven to despair and desertion. With these things constantly before it, would Congress still break down and cripple the limited resources that were left us to carry on this war?

Mr. CHAMBERS, of Virginia, said that manufactories were as necessary as agriculture, *and there was as great a deficiency in clothing to-day as there was in food.* Did the gentleman mean to say that our soldiers deserted to the Yankees because they were not fed? We would be believed, feed double the two hundred thousand men in the field; *and if we could not, then the sooner we made terms with Abraham Lincoln the better off we.* We must have more than two hundred thousand men in the field next Spring; we have now all the supplies we will have then, for the farmers' productions won't be available until next Winter. *Everybody admits and expects that next Spring will be the worst and the heaviest and most decisive campaign that will occur, and yet there is a demand for more exemptions.* He was not opposed to the exemption of planters; whether they furnished substitutes or not, it made no difference. But he was opposed to class legislation.

Mr. DUNN, of Louisiana, believed that if Congress had given more attention to transportation, the subject of food would not now be exciting so many fears. He had traveled a long way in getting here, and from Western Louisiana to this place he had seen very large quantities of provisions, which only wanted transportation to be distributed to the people and the army. The cry of scarcity was a stratagem employed by traitors, and it misled many honest and conscientious men, who really believed what they said. It was a stratagem to excite the spirits and the efforts of the Northern people, and disaffection and hopelessness in our own.

Mr. GUNN, of Virginia, was able to state, upon the best authority, that in reply to inquiries propounded them by Col. FAISON, Chief of the Conscript Bureau, *all of the Governors of the States, who were assembled here a few days ago, said that the States could not stand another draft.* It had been said that the agriculturists necessary at home might be enrolled and detailed. If men were wanted outside of the army, it was our duty to exempt them by law, and not leave it to the Secretary of War and the President to dole out details. He was not one of those who delighted in the Quixotic pastime of making a man of straw and tilting at him; he has no fears, and the people need have no fears of the Executive, and it was with no feeling of want of confidence in the Executive when he said that he preferred this Congress to pass its own laws, rather than call upon that branch of the Government to do it for them. *The great danger to-day to our cause did not come from our own Executive, it came from the tyrant at Washington,* and it should be the effort of this Government to use all its energies in providing against the calamities which that tyrant would endeavor to inflict upon us.

Mr. HOLCOMBE, of Virginia, said that by the bill of which this was an amendment, the entire agricultural population would be put in the army, and that in a country whose agricultural population greatly outbalances that of the cities and towns, NAPOLEON, in the ruthless conscription which he inflicted on France, never went above the age of thirty years. *We proposed to put them, of every age, and when we went home to tell that it was a precarious matter to supply from week to week, the army in the field.* When the supplies were known to be so scarce, the slaves were to be withdrawn from the fields, and it was proposed in time to draw still more largely upon the vital resources of the country. From his district would be drawn one hundred men for the army and stop two thousand laborers now engaged in producing grain for the army. We had now five hundred thousand men in the field to provide for; the new law would add one hundred thousand more, and was it possible to escape starvation when there were none at home to provide for them? Where was the weak point of the enemy? Certainly not in the want of provisions. *It was not probable then, that a decisive victory could be fought this Spring, and no such desperate hope should be allowed to animate us to such desperate measures as that of putting everybody in the army. The weak point of the enemy was in its financial condition. It was our policy to protract the war. Time and distance were our great allies.* We must remember that, in reference to this State at least, *our last crops were far below the average.* Our space had been contracted, and all now must be devoted to the production of provisions for the next year. Take away the men, and starvation at home and exile to the army would be, in his opinion, the inevitable result.

Mr. CONRAD, of Louisiana, said that they had heard of this cry of starvation now for nearly three years. They had gotten so used to starving, in fact, that, like the Irishman's horse, we will soon be able to live on nothing.

A VOICE—When the horse died.

(Laughter and merriment at the gentleman's unintended misapplication of the illustration.)

Mr. CONRAD concluded by attending to the privations of the army and the people as inevitable, and only to be surmounted by the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, believed that the most certain way of feeding the army was to increase its numbers in the field. *The insufficiency existed because there were so many of the enemy within our borders, and we had not sufficient numbers to drive them out.* Some had attributed the scarcity to corruption in the Commissary Department, and though unprepared for an opinion as to the truth of that charge, he still believed that that department was *inefficient*; others attributed it to want of transportation, and want of transportation had certainly much to do with it. *We had now but one line of railroad, the Knoxville and Chattanooga being in the possession of the enemy, left us, with a vast auxiliary cut off. He believed that there was no deficiency in the country, and that if we could drive the enemy back, we could feed the army, no matter what its numbers.*

After further desultory debate, the bill was passed by yeas 61, nays 31. It reads as follows:

AN ACT TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT AMENDATORY OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PUT AN END TO THE EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY SERVICE OF THOSE WHO HAVE HERETOFORE FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES," APPROVED JAN. 5, 1864.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that the above-recited act shall not apply to farmers or planters engaged on the 5th day of January, 1864, in the production of grain and provisions, either by their own manual labor or in superintending the labor of others: Provided, the exemption herein contemplated is granted subject to the following conditions:

I. That the person availing himself thereof shall devote himself, and the labor of which he has the control and superintendence, exclusively to the production of provisions and family supplies.

II. That there shall be paid and contributed from the farm, or if more than one farm, from each of the farms which the person thus exempted owns or superintends, in addition to the tithe received by any tax law, an additional tenth of the gross or bona produced on said farm or farms, (beginning with the product of last year,) for the use of the army.

III. That the person thus exempted shall, if so required [illegible]

The Chesapeake Case.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

In the piracy case, to-day, a witness proved the handwriting of PARKER. An order from PARKER to COLLINS creating him a Lieutenant in the Confederate service, was then put in evidence. An attempt was also made to prove the hand-writing of the Collector of Customs of Charleston on PARKER's commission. The case was then adjourned until Monday, when the closing argument of the counsel will be heard.

PROF. DOREMUS THIS EVENING.—Prof. DOREMUS will deliver the second of his series of lectures at Cooper Institute, this evening. His subject will be "Light," and will be illustrated by a number of beautiful experiments.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Union League Club.

The Monthly meeting of the Union League Club was held a meeting at their commodious rooms, on Clinton-street. After the transaction of some routine business, an election for officers was held, resulting as follows:

President—Hamilton Fish.
Vice-Presidents—Moses Taylor, Royal Phelps, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Wm. Kent, Jr., Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Wm. Allen Butler, Wm. Wood, Jr., Wm. Bayard, Wm. Whitlock, Jr., Wm. Curtis, Jr., Wm. Schermerhorn, Wm. Wall, Jr., Wm. Wood, Wm. Barnes, Wm. Orton, Wm. Hunter, Wm. Hall, Jr., Wm. Hall, Wm. Hall, Jr., Wm. Hall, Wm. Hall, Jr., Wm. Hall

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE HANDSOME BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 48 Lexington-av., between 29th and 30th-sts. Lot 25 feet front by 100 feet deep. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR COMFORTABLE 2-STORY brick houses, 25 feet wide, with 3 rooms on a floor, in the rear of No. 37 Greenwich-av. It now pays 8 per cent, on $16,000: it will pay on interest of 6 per cent, on $18,000. For terms apply to DENNIS & SON, No. 413 4th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., or on the premises, No. 37 Greenwich-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE dwelling, 20x50 feet, with modern improvements, and lot 20x100 feet to a 20-foot street, in the rear of No. 133 Lewis-st. Apply to CULLINAN, Box No. 133 Lewis-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling, No. 20 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, with modern improvements, stone sills, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES A. JOHNSON, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AN ELEGANT country residence, with about 4 acres of land, fruit, shade trees, &c., situated on the Hudson River Railroad, 1 hour from the city. Inquire of JAMES R. NICHOLSON, No. 314 South-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—TO LET, AT New-Rochelle, the residence of the late Samuel Davis, with about one-half acres of land, partly planted with choice fruit trees; also, a new cottage, with one acre of land; also, a large double two-story house, with about eight acres of land, containing all the necessary buildings, &c., within 10 minutes' walk of the depot. Apply to R. W. BULKLEY, at the office of L. H. gibbs, No. 63 William-st., between 2 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—SHOAL TWO STORY FRAME house, with about eight acres of land, containing all the necessary buildings, &c., within 10 minutes' walk of the depot, on Williams-st., 100 feet, known by the street number, on south side of Pearl-st. Also, one lot on Pearl-st., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, on the corner of Williams

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Tom Gold.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ixl Treated Ill Travators.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Cousin Roger; or, The Jolly Parson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—Feejee Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Lecture: or, The Gallery Slave on Tourgo—The Egyptian Wizard—at 2 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 625 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 689 and 691 Broadway)—Model Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWES' GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 190 and 201 Bowery.)

FERRAN'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Stereoscopticon and the Horror of the Rebellion.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Norma.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fancy Dress Ball.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Marsiana.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Violoneux—La Femme de Proteus—Une Femme qui se Jete Par la Fenetre.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from St. Louis confirms the report that Gen. Sherman's army left Vicksburgh about two weeks since, on its expedition southward. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps comprise it, under the command respectively of Gen. Hulburt and Gen. McPherson, the latter having the advance. On the 3d inst. Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition left Memphis for Corinth, to operate in the interior of Mississippi and Alabama. Gen. Steele's Union forces in Arkansas are also preparing for an early move southward, which will put the rebel Magruder between them and the forces of Gen. Banks.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, under date of Feb. 7, says that of Johnston's army there are at Tunnel Hill, Dalton, Tilton and Resaca, four divisions of rebels and one brigade of a fifth. The troops sent to Mobile belong to Walthall's division. Fifteen days since, twenty-eight cars were laden with artillery, which was taken to Kingston. It is said that it was intended to take it on to Mobile, infantry on artillery horses, and send them to reinforce Longstreet, who, with them and all the cavalry he could muster, would make another combined raid into East Tennessee. Meantime the artillery was to be left at Rome for safe keeping. In conjunction with this, John Morgan, who assumed command at Decatur on the 3d of February, was to make a raid into Middle Tennessee, striking the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at Tullahoma. The story is probably more or less sensational. The rebel sick, wounded and hospital stores are removing rapidly to Atlanta. Indications multiply that they will make no stand at Dalton.

An expedition, organized by Gen. Paine, commanding at Gallatin, Tenn., recently left that place in pursuit of several bands of troublesome guerrillas, and made a successful raid into Putnam, Overton, White and Fentress Counties. It was out about eleven days, and traveled about 300 miles, killed 23 guerrillas, took 102 prisoners, and captured about 100 horses and mules and a considerable quantity of stolen property. Among the captured is Col. Murray, of the rebel army, and among the killed is Capt. Brown and two Lieutenants.

It is reported from Washington that the Military Committee of the House of Representatives this morning agreed to a resolution that all Generals who, on the 15th day of March next, shall not have been in active service for the previous three months, shall be dismissed.

Gen. Grant, in a letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne, written after the resolution reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General was introduced into the House, says: "You should recollect that I have been highly honored already by the Government, and do not ask or feel that I deserve anything more in the shape of honors or promotion; a success over the enemy is what I crave above everything else, and desire to hold such an influence over those under my command as to enable me to use them to the best advantage to secure this end."

Two hundred and seventy rebel prisoners arrived at Chattanooga on the 7th from Knoxville, captured in recent cavalry fights.

Gen. Stoneman passed through Nashville on Feb. 4, and Gen. Grant on Feb. 5, both en route to the front.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution, which abolishes Slavery—this resolution being a substitute for the one previously offered by Mr. Henderson, while Mr. Sumner's resolution to the same effect was reported adversely upon. Mr. Clark introduced a bill ratifying the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, and giving it the force of a statute. Mr. Brown submitted amendments to the Enrollment Bill subjecting colored men to enrollment and draft, basing such liability upon their status as declared by the Emancipation Proclamation. Mr. Grimes' bill to reduce the salaries of unemployed officers and officers on leave was reported adversely to. Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution to investigate the outrage of the expulsion of a Major (colored) in the United States service from the cars of the city railroad in Washington. A discussion ensued, but the resolution was adopted. The bill prohibiting members of the Senate or House from being employed as counsel in cases where the Government is a party, was taken up and all the amendments agreed to. The bill to equalize the pay of troops was discussed, but no conclusion reached. The feature debated is that which gives the colored troops the same pay and allowances as white soldiers. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday, Mr. Eliot reported a bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs. It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner, with the necessary clerical force, for the adjustment and determination of all questions arising with reference to freed persons of African descent. A lengthy discussion ensued, which occupied the entire morning hour; and no further action was taken. The amended Revenue Bill, from the Senate, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, presented the credentials of James M. Johnson, member-elect from Northwestern Arkansas. The House then took up the Enrollment Bill. The section exempting clergymen, after discussion, left unchanged. Mr. Stevens offered an amendment that where a slave shall be drafted and mustered into the service, the master shall receive $300 as compensation, and the slave shall receive his freedom. This elicited debate, and pending the discussion the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was noticed to amend the law relative to Fire Insurance Companies. Bills were introduced asking the establishment of a Court of Investigation of Claims against the State; concerning the rights and privileges of persons in the naval and military service of the United States; to punish the carrying of deadly weapons. The bill limiting the term of Notaries Public to two years, and allowing to each bank in the State one Notary, was advanced to a third reading.

In the Assembly, bills were noticed, abolishing the Board of Central Park Commissioners, and transferring their powers to the Board of Supervisors; for a railroad in Broadway, and relative to the repairing of the streets through which railroads run in New-York. A variety of other matters were also under consideration.

A special dispatch from San Francisco, 9th, states that the Supreme Court of California has decided that the law permitting soldiers to vote is unconstitutional.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. Parker has issued a proclamation to the people of New-Jersey, in which he says: Believing that the people of New-Jersey desired to avoid a draft, I have labored to give them the opportunity to furnish volunteers. The greater part of the State is already exempt. There is yet time for each township and ward to fill its entire quota if the people will be earnest in the effort. The advantages of such action, especially to the laboring classes, have been more than once presented. I can add but little to the appeals already made. I leave the subject with the people, in confidence that their response will be such as will gladden the hearts of every Jerseyman.

News from Mexico City to the 25th, and from Vera Cruz to the 30th ult., has come to hand via Havana. A large number of towns are reported to have given in their adhesion to the Intervention and the Empire, among them San Luis de Potosi and Guanajuato. Echagary, the Juarist General, is said to be a prisoner to the French at Celaya. Gen. Rabadne had left Guadalajara for Zacatecas, and was expected at Mexico City. The *Estafette*, a Franco-Mexican journal, announces that Juarez had withdrawn from the Presidency and been succeeded by Ortega, but the truth of the report is somewhat questionable. There had been several skirmishes between the French and Juarist troops, in which the Mexicans had been worsted. The port of Campeachy had surrendered to the French corvette *Magellan* on the 21st ultimo.

Thirteen hospitals in the Department of the East, which includes New-York and New-England, contain 5,865 beds, and had on the 1st inst. 3,302 patients. There are in all the hospitals of the Union 80,319 beds, and there were on the 1st inst. 42,786 patients.

Breadstuffs were heavy and closed generally cheaper, yesterday. Provisions were quite active and buoyant. Cotton was depressed and lower. Groceries were in moderate demand. Hay, Hops and Tallow were freely purchased. Whisky was inactive and unsettled. The freight market was quoted firmer, with 505 vessels of all classes in port.

Gold and Exchange were a fraction lower yesterday. Money in easy supply. Stocks very firm on the Government Securities. The Railway Speculation opened lower, but left off with much buoyancy.

One Thing at a Time.

The Judiciary Committee in the Senate have reported against Mr. Sumner's proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to abolish Slavery in all the States and Territories. In our judgment, they have *done a wise thing. Whatever may be the* merits of the proposition itself, this is not the time to take action upon it. *We do not believe* in the wisdom of amending the Constitution at all *now*. We are in the midst of a war. The whole political atmosphere is red-hot with revolutionary fervor. Men's minds are excited, their resentments are aroused, and their passions are in the ascendant. This is not a favorable mood for digging about the foundations of our great temple of republican liberty. Things are very apt to be done in such a temper which the very men who do them will regret, and would gladly undo, when cool reflection takes the place of heated and intemperate zeal.

But least of all is this a time for throwing into the seething caldron of public debate such an issue as the direct abolition of Slavery by an amendment of the Constitution. We are trying to preserve the Union by crushing the rebellion. The united efforts of the loyal people have made splendid progress toward the accomplishment of this result. They are driving the rebels steadily and rapidly to the wall. A year more of vigorous, united and determined warfare, according to present appearances, will complete it. We are about to make a solemn appeal to the people, under the form of a Presidential election, on this very question. The great issue to be decided is *the preservation of the Union by crushing the rebellion*. It seems to us in the highest degree desirable that we should press this issue, in its clearest and simplest form, upon the people for their decision. It is large enough, broad enough, grand enough certainly to be worthy of such a contest. Nor can we have the slightest doubt as to the verdict the people will render. Their purpose is already unmistakable. If they can meet this issue fairly and distinctly, they will settle it forever.

We do not believe in the wisdom or necessity of changing that issue for any other. It is never wise to change front on the eve of battle. The adoption of Mr. Sumner's amendment by Congress would make the paramount issue in the Presidential canvas *Abolition* instead of *Union*. The two, we know, would go together—but the enemy would select his own point of attack, and would throw his whole force on the weakest wing. We should be compelled to fight the battle on the clear, sole issue of *Abolition:* and we do not believe that we should gain anything by the exchange. Indeed, in our judgment, we should thus give the political enemy so manifest an advantage—we should so clearly surrender to them the high ground from which they have been in vain endeavoring to drive us from the very beginning, and take the position they have been seeking to assign us—that their success in the coming canvas would for the first time become possible.

This measure, it must be remembered, is not one of war,—not a means of breaking down the rebellion. It is not resorted to as an exercise of the war power, or for any purpose connected with the overthrow of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union. It is an act of civil legislation—such as Congress may resort to in time of peace just as well as in time of war. All that it could accomplish toward closing the rebellion is accomplished by the President's Proclamation. And when the war is over and the Union restored, Congress can then, if it thinks proper, amend the Constitution in the way proposed. We see nothing whatever to be gained by action now, while many objects of transcendent importance will be seriously injured and jeopardied thereby.

Congress will do well, in our judgment, to do just as little as possible upon this subject. Let it fill up the armies, strengthen the hands of the Government, infuse vigor, energy, directness and singleness of purpose into the prosecution of the war, and it will do all that the people expect or desire at its hands.

Real Motive of British Sympathy with the Rebels.

The London *Times*, criticising Mr. Gregson's speech, for the first time directly confesses that British favor toward the rebel South springs from British dread of "an overlopping and overshadowing Republic." Of *course, this is no revelation to us this side of* the water. We have known and said from the outset that all this cry for the right of a distinct people to a national independence; all this denunciation of the despotic conduct of the Federal Government; all this sophistical showing that Slavery had no connection with the outbreak, and could not be affected by the result; all the reiterated assertion that the rupture was irreparable, that the South could never be conquered, and that the continuance of an useless effusion of blood was an outrage upon humanity; all the extraordinary haste to give the rebels the *status* of belligerents; all the neglect to enforce the neutrality laws—proceeded from just that craven and sordid fear, and nothing else. The hostile British press, with the London *Times* at its head, and the hostile majority in the Government and in the Parliament, began and kept up their efforts under false pretensions. Their motives have been feigned; their arguments have been a sham.

But two reasons have prevented their working in this false way on the feelings of the British people to such a degree as to produce a positive intervention to the end of making the disunion complete and perpetual. The first reason was that the Anti-Slavery masses could not be blinded to the patent fact that the independence of the South would be a triumph for Slavery. Every daily development of the war showed this in a way that made deception in regard to it impossible. The second reason was the probability that intervention would incite the Federal Government to declare a war against England, by which British trade would suffer terribly, if not fatally. We owe our exemption from interference, so far as we have enjoyed it, to the generous instincts of the laboring men of England, and to the selfish apprehensions of the commercial classes.

Intervention thus has never been attempted, but *everything that could safely be done by the ruling classes of England to consum*mate disunion has been done. A plain avowal of motives would not have answered. Had the people of England been distinctly told, in the beginning of the rebellion, by the privileged orders of England, or those who represented them, that the American republic had been demonstrating the power of free institutions with a success that falsified every monarchial and aristocratic assumption—that it was a great piece of good fortune that this pro-slavery rebellion had arisen to break down the towering democracy which was fast becoming the beacon of the nations—they could not have been estranged from us for an instant. It was necessary to delude them by representations of an altogether different sort.

The London *Times*, unable to meet Mr. Gregson's argument in any other way, now owns the real truth. Not with entire directness, to be sure, for it has a good deal to say about the danger of what would have been *our gigantic physical power. Yet it is evi*dent enough that this is not the special trouble. The English people are not so ignorant as not to know that the fixed policy of our Government, from the beginning, has been to avoid all physical interference with the internal *affairs of Europe, and there is no good* reason to believe that this policy will ever be changed—not even when we become a hundred times stronger. It is the *moral* influence of our success that the *Times* actually dreads. It lets this out plainly enough before it closes, when it says that, under our unbroken Union, "England, and eventually all nations, were to act a part contrary to their nature and principles; they were to be crushed, absorbed, and reduced to a *moral* submission worse than slavery itself."

That this great republic is aggressive and dangerous, in this moral sense, to dynastic power and class-privilege everywhere, it is vain to deny. It bids fair to work in the end a radical change throughout all European society. The overthrow of the rebellion will make our influence far more potent than ever. The demonstration will then be complete that a republic is not only the the most free, but the most stable of all Governments, and that there is no such national strength as that which resides in the patriotism and spirit of a self-governing people. When that truth once gets full possession of the popular mind of Europe—when all doubt is dispelled that liberty can be reconciled with stability, and happiness with security—no power, either royal or aristocratic, can longer stay the progress of republican principles. There is a difference between the popular masses in Europe and in America in education, and to some extent in morality and virtue, but the great popular heart, wherever there is life enough in it to beat at all, beats to the same desires and aspirations. Our race is of one blood, and has one destiny. A mighty political truth demonstrated and grandly illustrated here—such is the invincible power of popular government over all forms of violence, internal or external—must as sure as fate, sooner or later, work a correspondingly mighty change in all the governmental systems of Europe. If the controlling powers of Europe dread this, so much the worse for them. It is no fault of ours.

City Railroads at Albany.—Why does not the Legislature authorise a company to build railroads wherever it chooses in this City—to tear up any street, lay down rails, run cars, charge what it pleases, and make men and women sit down, stand up, or ride on their heads, to suit its own convenience and fill its own pockets, without regard to anything or anybody else? If it would do this at once it would save time and let us know precisely what we have to expect. It could not possibly act with more reckless disregard of the public good than it is doing now. Bills are introduced every day to build some new road through streets where they are not needed, or where they would be simply an intolerable nuisance. The whole City is already gridironed with roads that belong to private companies; and the chances are that in a year *or two more, as things are going on, we shall* have no public streets at all. They will all be monopolized and substantially owned by men who use them simply for their own profit.

The Police Commission.—We are a good deal surprised to find the *Evening Post* advocating the removal of Messrs. Acton and Bergen, the present Police Commissioners, and the appointment of two new men in their places. And we are still more surprised to find it assigning as a reason for the change, that the incumbents rest under the suspicion of "using the police force to further party ends." We should like to know who "suspects" them. It is the first time we have ever heard an intimation of the kind against them. We have heard complaints, from hot-headed partisans, that Mr. Acton would *not* permit the force to be used for party purposes, and this, we are inclined to believe, has been the head and front of his offending. So far as we have any information in the matter, Mr. Acton's conduct in this respect has been above reproach. We do not believe that the *Post* can specify an instance, or cite a trustworthy witness, to sustain the charge it brings against him.

We confess to some feeling in regard to this bill, for we should regard Mr. Acton's exclusion from the board by this Legislature, under existing circumstances, as a discredit to the responsible majority, and a calamity to the City of New-York. His ability, energy and efficiency in the discharge of the duties of the office have been too conspicuous not to be universally acknowledged; and his eminent services during the riot—services which the people of New-York appreciate even if the Legislature at Albany does not—would be but poorly rewarded by a *Union* indorsement of Gov. Seymour's attempt to remove him from office. We trust the Legislature will follow the instinctive sense of *justice and propriety which they cannot help* feeling in this matter, rather than the clamors and complaints of discontented partisans.

We see no possible necessity for the delay which attends legislative action on this subject. There ought to be no doubt or hesitation among the Union men as to the retention of the present incumbents, and the intestine wrangles of the Democrats should not be permitted to postpone the settlement of this matter indefinitely. In our judgment the Legislature would do a wise thing by taking Gov. Seymour's nominees for the Democratic half of the board. They would probably in this way secure the signing of the bill, and thus escape the necessity of entering into any coalition with either of the factions into which the Democratic party seems just now to be divided. And they certainly would meet the approbation of our community quite as distinctly as they are likely to do by any of the causes they propose to adopt.

AMUSEMENTS.

Olympic Theatre.—A new piece and an old piece were produced at this house on Monday, and—such are the fearful and tragic vicissitudes of theatrical life—the old piece carried the night. We are sorry for it. Mrs. John Wood so seldom produces a new piece, that the force of such an example may be fatal to an entire generation of American dramatists. And yet the old piece was good, and the new piece was bad. Let us hasten to explain that the latter came from the other side of the Atlantic. It is a burlesque on "Trovatore," by Mr. H. J. Byron, slightly localized by the infant of the establishment. The jokes for about ten minutes are pretty good, deriving some of their brilliancy, perhaps, from the new clothes of the actors. After that they are provocative of locked-jaw from excess of yawning. The intellectual titillation of a pun on a single word is sometimes agreeable, but Mr Byron is not prodigal of his puns. He spreads them over a large surface, as the Vauxhall caterer spreads his ham. In a dozen lines there may be a single recurrence of a punistical sound, and then so far-fetched and covering such a vast abyss of emptiness, that it is hardly more inspiriting than an elegant extract from the Directory. The relative merit of a pun is determined by its quick intellectual atrocity: never by its deliberate strain on the memory or patience. People do not laugh at Mr. Byron's herculean efforts. They sigh, and slumberously doat upon Mrs. John Wood; or wildly leave the theatre, hurling imprecations into the box-office where they paid their money and didn't get their choice.

Truth compels us to add that the artists at the Olympic are but indifferent performers of burlesque. All that is stereotyped in the matter they have resolutely possessed themselves of. But neither in the way of stage management nor of individual effort have they added to the scanty stock of English conventionalities. We except, of course, Mrs. John Wood, who has a spirit and a will of her own that are superior to trammels; and, we may add, Mr. Davison, who is a war-horse in the business and never shies. The other members of the company appear to be possessed with the idea that their own accidental absurdity adds to the well considered absurdity of the author, when, in point of fact, it detracts from it. This results naturally in a waste of resources. In the first scene, for instance, the whole mechanism of extravaganza is revealed. There are puns, and songs, and combats, and an unexpected and ridiculous dance on the part of the principals. The effect is ludicrous; but when we find that every scene is composed of the same materials, we cease to be surprised, and, hence, to laugh. Mr. Daly as *Asucena* impressed us as being peculiarly purblind on this point. He commenced with an imitation of the "star"-tragic kind, continued with an imitation of the "star"-tragic kind, and ended with an imitation of the "star"-tragic kind. Even with this excess of imitation it might have been excellent, if anyone could only have pointed out whom he was imitating. A single and easy recognisable effort of the sort would, in our opinion, have been sufficient. Until our comic actors and actresses understand that seriousness is one of the funniest qualities that can be used in extravaganza, they will be bad,—as bad, with trifling and quite unimportant exceptions—as—well, as Mr. Chas. Parsloe, Jr.,—the most superfluous performer of small parts on the stage. The cheap laugh raised by this young fellow when he took off his cap was a disgrace to the theatre, and a reproach to the management that tolerates such indecency.

We turn gladly from the new to the old. Planche's little comedy of the "Follies of a Night" was a veritable treat. The construction of the plot is so admirable; the use of the incidents so varied and yet economic; the ring of the dialogue so genuine, that we can hardly recall another trifle of its comfortable proportions so thoroughly and completely enjoyable. It was well played; especially well by Miss Hawthorn, Mrs. Irving, Mr. J. R. Mountain and Mr. Stoddart. Of Mr. Daly we have already spoken in another play. He was not better in this. Miss Irving was formerly a member of the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, (of that company which Mr. Gabrielle Harrison appealed in vain to America, or "my country" as he somewhat grandiloquently expressed it, to support,) and is an experienced, well-trained, and thorough artist. She is not only an acquisition to the theatre where she is at present playing, *but also to the stage of New-York.* Her appearance is agreeable; her taste in dress unexceptionable; and her intelligence—the last thing the world thinks of in a woman—clear and lady-like. Mr. Mountain was again successful as the *Duke*, and Mr. Stoddart, considering how little he knew of his part, made a good deal of it. Between them, they kept the house in a roar, and insured a success which will last for several weeks, and is deserved.

The setting of the scenes in this piece presented one novelty. It anticipated the burlesque. If a door or a window opened we saw a backing of "Il Trovatore." This is liberal, but for our own part we prefer having each work separate.

Italian Opera.—Bellini's grand opera of "Norma" will be performed this evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with Medori as *Norma*, Susini as *Adalgisa*, Mazzolini as *Pollio*, and Biacchi as *Oroveso*—a cast that has never been excelled.

The Hippotheatron.—This bright and peculiar establishment seems to have plunged bodily into the deepest tide of success. Since Monday, when for the first time it opened its doors, the Horse-theatre has been completely crowded. The performances are of an average kind, and are conducted with promptness and propriety. They do not differ from the usual entertainments produced at the circus, although christened with such a jaunty title. The capacity of the building will enable the proprietors to produce show pieces and cavalcades with great effect, when the necessity for such stimulants shall occur. At present the novelty of the building itself is a sufficient attraction. Since the period of Franconi's Hippodrome we have not had a structure that was better adapted for the purpose. There was a matinée yesterday afternoon. The attendance was not good.

Arion Society's Ball.—The annual Masquerade Ball of the Arion Society takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. It is always the heartiest and best ball of the season, and this year the preparations have been made on the largest scale to insure the perfect enjoyment of the visitors. The carnival procession will, we are certain, be extremely ludicrous, and some of the decorations of the house cannot fail to provoke merriment. There has been such an unprecedented demand for tickets that the sale had to be officially stopped several days ago.

Wallack's Theatre.—The new and highly successful play of "Pure Gold," produced here on Tuesday evening, and of which we reserve a notice, will be played to-night for the second time.

Second Army Corps.

Having been assigned by the War Department to the duty of recruiting the Second Army Corps *to 50,000 men for special service*, I ask the generous assistance and cooperation of the people of New-York in filling up the regiments and batteries in my command from this State. They are as follows:

39th New-York,	86th New-York, (Battalion.)
42d New-York,	
22d New-York,	106th New-York,
97th New-York,	111th New-York,
20th New-York, (Battalion.)	125th New-York,
	126th New-York,
61st New-York,	152d New-York,
63d New-York,	7th New-York, (Detachment.)
64th New-York,	
66th New-York,	10th New-York, (Battalion.)
69th New-York,	
82d New-York,	Battery G, 1st N.Y. artil'y

It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the necessity of filling up the old regiments in the field before active operations are resumed. Honor and prudence dictate that the energies of the people be bent in this direction until the end is accomplished.

Many of these regiments which have made for themselves such a glorious history, will pass out of existence soon, unless by a united effort of patriotic citizens they are filled to the legal *minimum*.

Fill up the old organizations, and you tender them the most fitting testimonial of your appreciation of their services, and infuse new life and vigor into the brave men remaining in their ranks.

Every recruit sent to one of these veteran regiments is at once in the position where he is best cared for himself and can be of the greatest service to the Government.

There is no room for delay. The desperate energy now being displayed by the enemy in recruiting his exhausted armies, can only be successfully met by corresponding exertions on our part. It is in our power to present soon, at every point of conflict, armies whose characters and numbers shall insure our success, and give us good ground for belief that the military strength of the rebellion will be overpowered in the coming campaign.

The duration of the war depends upon the promptness and liberality with which our armies are reinforced, and the most effective reinforcements are the men sent to fill up the old regiments.

Any one desiring to enlist in either of the organizations above named, can do so in any part of the State, by making application to the District Provost-Marshal, or any recruiting officer from the Second Corps, no matter to what regiment said officer may belong.

(Signed) Wint'd S. Hancock,
Maj.-Gen. of Vols., Com. Second Corps.

From Fort Monroe.

Fort Monroe, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The following special order is published by order of the Commanding-General:

W. W. Swan being, by his own confession, the correspondent of the New-York *Daily World* and Daily Times, the articles and letters from which papers are copied with approbation into many of the rebel papers to the injury of the Government and the cause of the country, is ordered to leave this department forthwith, and not to return under pain of being put at hard but honest labor.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. Davis, Major and A. A. G.

[The person named above is not a correspondent of the Times.—Ed.]

The Kansas United States Senatorial Question.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The *Democrat* has a special dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, which says:

"The joint resolution for the election of a United States Senator, passed both Houses to-day under the 'gag' rule.

Earnest protests against this have already begun to come in from various counties in the State.

Indignation meetings are also being held all over the State, and the members of both Houses are bitterly denounced.

The people are utterly opposed to the "fraud," and will vote it down by an overwhelming majority at the first State election."

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Our Armies in Motion—Gen. Sherman's Expedition from Vicksburgh—The Union Forces in Arkansas Preparing to Move Southward.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, under date of the 4th inst., says:

"Advices from Vicksburgh are that Gen. Sherman's army left that place last week. It consists of the Sixteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Hurlbut, and the Seventeenth Army Corps, under Gen. McPherson. The latter is to have the advance.

Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition left Memphis for Corinth on the evening of the 3d inst., and will soon be heard from in the interior of Mississippi and Alabama.

The Union forces in Arkansas are also said to be preparing for an early move southward, which will put Gen. Magruder's army between Gen. Steele's command on the north and the columns of Gen. Banks on the south.

THE UNION MEN OF THE SOUTH.

What they Intend to do with Slavery—Speech of Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

A very large audience assembled last evening at Plymouth Church, to listen to a speech from E. W. Gantt, late a General in the rebel army, and a recent convert to the Union cause. At 8 o'clock he came upon the platform, accompanied by Mayor Wood and Mr. Beecher. He was introduced by the Mayor in a few fitting remarks, and was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address.

He said that the gentleman who introduced him had said well in telling the audience that he was an unconditional, uncompromising Union man. [Applause.] He would say for himself that he had been able to break through the cloud of prejudice which three years ago would have prevented his even entering the church of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, much less speaking in his pulpit, and he felt more like a man because he had been able to do it. The speaker criticised the reports made of his speech in New-York, a short time since, and then proceeded to discuss the question as to what was the cause of the war now desolating the country. There was nothing in the framework of the Constitution itself that would indicate weakness, but there was that in the country which at length roused the passions of the people and caused the more patriotic to look with apprehension on the cloud that was rising. What was it? It was the question of Slavery. For thirty or forty years statesmen were endeavoring to compromise the question, attempting to apply remedies to the evidences of the disease instead of to the disease itself. But the disease festered in the heart of the Government, and while it was there, that Government could not be healthy—compromise did not heal the passion, did not cure the disease. Before the breaking out of the war, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, made the negro question the only issue; there was no other question then to settle. They of the South said, "We will not take your guaranties, for we cannot risk this question under the Constitution." They knew that under the Constitution Slavery would sting itself to death; therefore they said they would not leave this question to their children, but make a Government of their own, founded upon negro Slavery; they would take in the Indian Territory, Arizona, New-Mexico, reaching westward to the ocean, and they would take in Cuba and a part of Mexico, and there build a grand superstructure upon negro Slavery. The speaker had told the Union men of the South that he would go out of the Union to save Slavery, and they replied that they would remain in the Union to save it. He had tried the experiment, had been in the rebel army, and found that negro Slavery could not be saved. He did not in the outset ask how they should preserve the Union, but how Slavery might be saved. He had heard some say that the Abolitionists were the cause of the war; but if there had been no Slavery to abolish there would have been no Abolitionists! He defied any man to show him any cause of this war other than negro Slavery. Negro Slavery had deluged the land in blood and draped it in mourning, and now when the Government in its might thrust the institution from it, politicians would stick it back into the heart of the Government, that new desolation might spring from it, but they could not do it. [Applause.] The people of the South, the Union men there, were determined, by the help of God, to purge the body politic of negro Slavery, and let the Government stand. [Applause.] The question was, whether they were to be permitted to do it. There was a party at the North who would compel them to have Slavery, whether they would or not; and, for his own part, if there was no other reason for extirpating Slavery, he would do it because they said it must and should be retained. In Arkansas they had 111,000 slaves when the war commenced, but all about 30,000 had gone with their rebel masters to Texas, and the Union men proposed to stop the hole where they went out and close them right where they were. [Applause and laughter.] That speaker said that no country on the globe possessed a more fertile soil or a more salubrious climate than Arkansas, and the people of that State would adopt the amendment to their Constitution abolishing Slavery, so that white men would no longer hesitate to occupy the soil and become residents. All great purifications and all great developments had been accompanied with desolations, and this storm of war would rage until the land was purified and washed from the defilement of negro Slavery forever. [Applause.] As the people of the two sections met face to face more and more, the nearer would they come together. [Applause.]

At the close of Gen. Gantt's address, Mr. Beecher, being loudly called for, came forward and made a few remarks. He said there had been a great many strange scenes in Plymouth Church, but he never *expected to live to see the time when a citizen* of Arkansas would stand in his place to plead with the North not to stop the Abolition of Slavery. He denounced those who tried to hinder that progress which God in His providence was making in the South—great Liberty. [Applause.] He wished to say to the people of the South and Southwest, through the speaker who had addressed them, that there never was a community so large which had so little animosity as the North had toward the South. There never was a community where there was so little envy or jealously, and where there was so deep and genuine a sympathy in their real prosperity; and if Slavery were taken away, there was nothing between them but the outstretched hand—nothing but heart-beat. [Applause.] He moved a resolution of thanks to the speaker, which was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Mississippi—Gen. Banks on Plantation Labor—Sinking of the Steamer Planet.

The steamer *Mississippi* arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans 4th instant, and brings 450 men of the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment.

The steamer *Planet*, from Cairo, with 800 colored soldiers (the First Missouri colored Regiment) sunk on the night of February 1, fifty-five miles above New-Orleans. No lives were lost.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* arrived at New-Orleans on the 3d instant, with the second battalion of the Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.

Gen. Banks had issued a lengthy general regulation on the subject of compensated plantation labor, fixing the rate thereof, interdicting flogging and the sale of intoxicating drinks to plantation hands, and stating that the enlistment of soldiers from plantations will not be resumed without further orders from the Government, &c. Laborers will be permitted to choose their employers, but when the agreements are made they will be held to it for one year.

Laborers will be permitted on a limited scale to cultivate land on their own private account. A free-labor bank will be established as a main deposit for savings.

The transportation of negro families to other countries is disapproved.

The Germans of New-Jersey in Council.

Newark, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A numerously-attended State Convention of the German National Clubs of the State of New-Jersey was held here to-day. It was unanimously resolved that the National Clubs regard the abolition of Slavery throughout the United States, and the confiscation or the appropriation of rebel lands, as the most important points of the platform to be adopted by the Nominating National Convention; that they will vote for no man who will not pledge himself to use all means to this end; that Ramsom or Burnside or any other radical candidate will be the man of their choice for the next Presidency.

The State Agricultural Society.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly Chamber at noon, the President, H. S. Foote, in the Chair. Reports of the Treasurer and Executive Committee were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Blake Corwin, a committee of three from each judicial district was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and to select a place for the next State Fair. They then took a recess till 8 o'clock.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS AND MEXICAN ACCOUNTS

Adhesion to the Intervention Proclaimed at San Luis Potosi.

Reported Resignation of Juarez—Ortega His Successor.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1864.

The English mail steamer Conway arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz and brings the following intelligence from Mexico:

The act of adhesion to the intervention and the Empire was publicly solemnized at San Luis Potosi on the 4th ult. The same took place at Guanajuato, the act of adhesion being signed by the public authorities and employes, the corporation, the inhabitants and the clergy. The ceremony was also performed in the adjoining mineral regions of Mellado, Cata, Sirena, Valenciana and Santa Anna, and in the town of San Luis de la Paz.

A letter from Celaya, dated the 9th ult., says that Negrete, the Judge Advocate General, was conducted prisoner into that place on the preceding night.

Gen. Bazaine has left, says the Restauracion of the 29th ult., Guadalajara for Zacatecas, leaving in the former place 2,000 men. Gen. Bazaine left Guadalajara on the 13th, and was expected in Mexico at the end of the week. Zacatecas, at the last accounts, was occupied by the forces of Dublado and Ortega, as well as the neighboring estates. A Lieutenant-Colonel of the Juarez Army, named Zamudio, was going to the different towns and villages of the Sierra Gorda, accompanied by ten or twelve officers, two trumpeters, and three dragoons, saying that he was empowered by Dublado to raise guerrillas. The authorities of Guanajuato had demanded assistance to pursue them.

The official gazette of of Guanajuato, of the 16th ult., publishes the acts of adhesion of Apasco, Silao, San Miguel de Allende, Dolores Hidalgo, San Diego del Rincohe, Tierra Nueva and Mineral de Ponos.

A correspondent of the Franco-Mexican paper, the *Estafette*, writes to that journal from San Luis on the 24th ult.:

"It is evident that something decisive is passing in the council of the chiefs of the opposite party. I know from good authority that Vidaurri, Ortega and Doblado have intimated to Juarez that he must abdicate the Presidency. If he refuses, these three leaders will declare that his powers have ceased. As soon as his withdrawal shall have been received, or his abdication declared, the above leaders will come over to the intervention, submitting unconditionally."

The same paper, the *Estafette*, in a later date of the end of last month, gives the following: "By the mail from San Luis, which arrived last night, we hear that Juarez has withdrawn from the Presidency, and that Ortega succeeds him." The same paper, however, in another number, does not believe the reports of any negotiation from Doblado and Ortega to submit to the intervention. "In the eyes of the Commander-in-Chief," it continues, "Ortega can only be a prisoner of war who has escaped, and we believe that, except in some very grave circumstances, the Commander-in-Chief will not treat with a rebel, whose only hope is in the protection of the enemy of the country." The Estafette then Ortega cannot submit to the intervention, for it is the very essence of the Empire."

The latest news received from Morelia is up to the 31th ult. According to it Gen. Donai did not go to Uruapan, but remained with his forces at Los Reyes, covering the way to Colima. Carbajal, with 300 Mexican dragoons and 200 Chasseurs d'Afrique, got possession of the booty of Uruapan, went and left it at Zamora, and must have returned to continue his pursuit of Zamudio's rebels.

Carbajal got possession of 300 mules loaded with archives and cartridges that Berriozabal was sending by way of Tarotan and Tejamanil, his only headquarters; this occurred before he entered the town. On arriving there he made prisoners of a Liberal force of about 100 men, who had remained to escort another convoy, which he likewise seized. This was of inspirance, consisting of engineering tools, a boring machine, apparatus for making percussion caps, nine cannon, some rifled, military equipments, park and several other things.

On the 1st of this month Gen. Donai entered Uruapan at 10 o'clock in the morning. On the 2d, Berriozabal arrived at Ario with 1,000 troops, 5 pieces of mountain artillery and 500 men, consisting of officers and civil employes. The infantry of Patzcuaro (300 men) left for Coenco on the 5th, and mutinied at Orongaricuaro to the cry of "Religion for ever and down with starvation." The cavalry went to attack it and was defeated, although it was of equal number.

On the 8th it was known at Morelia that Urdaga arrived some days previous to the above date at Tepalcatepec, on the road to Coalcoman, with scarcely 200 dragoons, badly mounted, and that Carbajal is in pursuit of Berriozabal.

The above is from Franco-Mexican sources, and therefore may possibly exaggerate the truth.

The vanguard of Mejia's division left San Luis on the 16th ult., and the general in chief left with the rest on the following day. The ball which was given in his honor went off with much éclat.

It was believed at San Luis that Gen. Bazaine would be at Aguascalientes on the 20th. The Sixty-second Regiment of the line, it was reported, would leave San Luis, and that Gen. Donai would shortly arrive there.

The *Isis*, of Tampico, of the 14th ult., says that Tuspan was threatened with being sacked on account of the Jarabi leader Favor, having been relieved from the command of that place.

The *Pais*, of Leon, of the 17th ult., publishes the following:

"The following guerrilla chiefs lately met at Penjamo—Moras, Cabrerino, Arreola, Rincon, Aquilar, Ramirez. Macias commands what is called the Second Light Infantry of Guanajuato, consisting of 300 men, five pieces of artillery, two for battle and three mountain. Arreola commands the cavalry, consisting of 60 countrymen badly armed. Cantarero a like number. Ramirez has 20 men wearing a dark uniform and well equipped. Rincon and Aquilar on the 14th were recruiting people at Cerrisito at 10 o'clock in the morning, and at that hour were off for Penjamo. At 10 P. M. on the 15th, the forces at Penjamo went to Hacienda, and from there on the 14th, they proceeded to Huanimaro. On Tuesday morning, Cantarero and Hernandez attacked Piedad and were repulsed after having entered the place and committed robberies.

Pedro Miranda is seriously ill at Puebla, not having been able to continue his journey to Mexico.

Mr. Lyons, the manager of the Vera Cruz Railroad, died on the 23d ult., from the effects of wounds received on the 26 of October last, in the attack of the guerrillas. The corpse of the deceased was attended by the consular body, large and brilliant assemblage.

According to official documents Campeachy participated to Capt. Clerk, commander of the *Magellan*, on the 31st ult.

According to the *Estafette*, as soon as Gen. Castagny arrived at San Luis, Mejia would march against Matehuala, and Gen. L'Hadelin against Zacatecas.

The *Courrier du Mexique* says that Doblado has asked for an armistice of 23 days from Gen. Bazaine; that there were 3,000 of the enemy at Zacatecas, and that Doblado has stationed 1,000 men at Saltillo, which, says the above paper, has prevented Vidaurri from declaring in favor of the intervention.

Speaking of the arrival of Gen. Castagny at Zacatecas at the head of his brigade, the *Estafette* says as follows:

"This evolution by Gen. Castagny from the centre to the extreme right induces one to suppose that there is preparing against the remains of the enemy's army, on the side of Saltillo, Durango or Tamaulipas, an expedition, the command of which will be taken by Gen. Mejia."

M. de Montholon has arrived at Mexico city, where he was officially received by Gen. Neigre, the Commissioner of the Treasury, and the Under Secretary of State, who performs the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The new French Minister is invested with ample facilities for the transaction of political, administrative and financial matters.

The war in St. Domingo drags its slow length along. The loan from the Spanish bank is already exhausted, and the Captain-General has applied to the same quarter for another loan of a million of dollars. I doubt whether it will be obtained. The *Diario* says that the armies of Cuba and St. Domingo are to form only one army, under the Captain-General of the first named Island.

The Russian war steamer *Nowsky* left the other day, with the Russian Admiral on board. The English steamer *Shannon* has also left.

LARA.

REPORTS VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

Misapprehension of San Luis Potosi by the Mexicanos—The Tuxtepec Mexicans Officers Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Arrival, steamer Sierra Nevada, from Mexican ports, with specie to the amount of a million dollars and 160 passengers.

The Mexican Gen. Lamy, who left Mazatlan on the 1st, has arrived here on his way to Washington, with instructions from Juarez to the Mexican Minister.

He reports that Negrete, who was repulsed at San Luis Potosi on the 27th December, with a loss of 2,000 men, afterward formed a junction with Gonzalez, Ortega and Doblado, and on the 5th of January again attacked that place, carrying it by assault after a struggle of twenty-four hours, capturing most of the garrison and a large quantity of arms and munitions. The traitor Gen. Mejia and Staff escaped. All of the captured traitors, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, were shot. The traitor Miramon occupied a position between Guadalajara and the City of Mexico.

Gen. Bazaine had marched with a French army, from Guadalajara toward Mexico, leaving a guard of 2,000 at Guadalajara.

The Mexican General (Urraga) had advanced from the vicinity of Colima with 9,000 men, and was expected to attempt the recapture of Guadalajara.

The latest news from Manzanilla is that Ortega and Doblado had been largely reinforced from Zacatecas, and after leaving a strong garrison at San Luis Potosi, had started to interrupt the communications of Bazaine, and the latter was making forced marches toward Lagos.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Cork—The Polish Insurrection—The Holstein Question—General Continental News.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool on the 23d, and Queenstown on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. From Cork papers of the 25th we make up the following summary of news:

The Cork *Reporter* of the 23th announces the arrival of a smart-looking paddle steamer, called the *Druid*, from Liverpool, bound to Nassau, with a general cargo. She is about 200 tons register, and was recently trading between Bangor and Liverpool. It is supposed that she is going out with the intention of running the blockade.

VERY LATEST BY THE CITY OF CORK.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

BRESLAU, Saturday, Jan. 23.

A sanguinary engagement between the insurgents under Bossack and the Russians, took place on the 16th inst., in the vicinity of Czenstochau. Several wagons filled with dead and wounded Russian soldiers, have been brought into the town of Czenstochau.

LEMBERG, Saturday, Jan. 22.

The insurgent corps, under Pominski and Wrobleswski have returned to the Government of Lublin, after having supplied arms and ammunition to the Lithuanian detachments. On the 16th inst. they engaged the Russians near the fortress of Zamosc. The latter retired to the citadel.

CRACOW, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Advices received here from Poland state that on the 16th the insurgents, under Rembalow, defeated three companies of Russian infantry at Daleszice, near Kielce, in consequence of which all the Russian garrison, in the Cracow district, have been sent out to operate against them. Meanwhile, Rembalow is said to have united his forces with Wagner's Cavalry Corps.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Letters from Warsaw describe the condition of those persons who have been transported into the interior of Russia as deplorable in the extreme. The insurgent leader Bossack is said to have had another encounter with the Russians in the government of Radom.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Jan. 23—Evening.

At yesterday's sitting of the Federal Diet, the question of the withdrawal of the Austrian and Prussian reserves from the Federal Corps of Execution, was discussed. It was resolved that fresh reserves of Federal troops should be maintained, and that the acknowledgment of the Diet should be expressed to Gen. Hake for his conduct in reference to the question of the occupation of Schleswig.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 22.

The debate on the budget, as amended by the Chamber of Deputies, took place in to-day's sitting of the Upper House. The amendment was rejected by a large majority, and the Government Budget was adopted by 58 against 17 votes.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

VIENNA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The request for a loan of 50,000,000f. to the Bank of France from the National Bank of Austria, was made to the latter by Paris financiers. The negotiations are still in a preliminary stage. A warm debate commenced to-day in the Finance Committee of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, upon the credit demanded by Government to cover the expenses to be incurred for military operations in Schleswig. Count Rechberg, who spoke in the name of the Government, entered into an historical explanation of the position of Austria in reference to that question. Full details of the debate are not known, as the proceedings are not published.

DEBATE ON ALGERIA.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 23.

A debate on the paragraph of the address relative to Algeria took place in the Corps Legislatif. Mr. Picard explained the amendment of the left, proposing to assimilate Algeria to France, and to grant liberal institutions to that country, with the right of electing deputies. Gen. Allard opposed the amendment, and M. Jules Favre made a speech in reply. The amendment was finally lost by 222 against 10 votes.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Sunday, Dec. 20.

In a skirmish with the enemy, near Peshawur, Lieut. J. M. Bianor, Sixth Bengal Cavalry, was killed. Affairs on the frontiers had become more pacific. Letters from the northwest frontier contradict the report of the death of Lieut. W. Battye, of the Guide Corps, who was severely wounded in the Umbeyla Pass. The health of the town has suffered greatly in consequence of the prevalence of cholera for the last three or four weeks.

Sewing-Machine Depot,

For the supply of

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,

No. 839 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

Jayne's Expectorant.—All who have Used his standard Medicine for

Asthma,	Consumption,
Bronchitis	Pleurisy,
Whooping-Cough,	Croup,
Coughs and Colds,	Hoarseness,

or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity, and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

Recent Coughs and Colds, Pleuritic Pains, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

Asthma it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

Bronchitis readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

Consumption.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

Whooping Cough is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all Pulmonary Complaints, in Croup, Pleurisy, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable. All of Dr. JAYNE'S SONS' Family Medicines are sold in New-York by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 161 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 323 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Universal Clothes Wringer.

With Cog-wheels, warranted.

18,315 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to

E. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known; harmless, instantaneous, and free from disappointment. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-Machines.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 707 Broadway, cor. Spring-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines

To Rent, by

Ricks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,

Three doors below Broome-st.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

A CHALLENGE TO TEST.

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.

A Healthful Tonic.

A Refreshing Beverage.

A Delightful Wine.

For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Prof. Alex. C. Harry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye. 50 cents. Black or Brown.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents, Black or Brown.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents, Black or Brown.

Instantaneous, natural, reliable; contains as much as dollar sizes. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug and fancy goods stores.

Hill, Inimitable Curler of Hair.—Styles suitable and neat, executed in the best manner only. Shaving 15 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Wheten, U. S. N.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 8 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 205 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.

Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hotel Arrivals.—A Complete List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 A. M., will be published every morning in the Daily News.

MARRIED.

DUBOIS—BEARDS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. T. Sanford Downes, Arthur Benson, of Brooklyn, to Jane A. Beards, of this City, daughter of the late Robert Beards, Esq., of St. Croix, W. I. No cards.

BARROW—BANCROFT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, William J. Barrow to Rachel A. Bancroft, daughter of Horace Bancroft, Esq., both of this City. No cards.

GILDERSLEEVE—VOORHIS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Joseph Anderson, of Norwalk, Conn., David H. Gildersleeve to Anna M. Voorhis, daughter of John S. Voorhis, of this City.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 4¼ P. M., Caroline Augusta, eldest child of Jane R. and John B. Adams, aged 16 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 156 South 3d-st., between 6th and 7th sts., on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. The funeral will take place at Katonah, Westchester County, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 13th inst.

BROWN.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, John Brown, aged 47 years, 8 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members and exempt members of Clinton Fire Engine Company No. 41, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 50 Norfolk-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BUTLER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, Capt. Henry Butler, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, at the Woodrow Church, Staten Island. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the cars that connect with the 9 o'clock boat from New-York.

EMBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, Daniel Embury, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, without further invitation. Relatives will meet at the house, No. 74 Clark-st., at 1¼ P. M.

LA BOUTILLIER.—At Cincinnati, on Friday, Feb 5, in her 71st year, Elisabeth Lee Maiszek, wife of George La Boutillier, formerly of the Island of Guernsey.

MOLLER.—On Monday, Feb. 8, of hemorrhage of the lungs, William H. Moller, son of Peter Moller, Esq., aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of Kane Lodge No. 454, F. & A. M., and of the Seventy-first and Seventh Regiments N. Y. S. N. G., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 297 5th-av., on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M.

KANE LODGE No. 454, F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend, without insignia, the funeral of our brother, William H. Moller, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 297 5th-av. By order of

THOMAS S. SOMERS, Master.

(Attest.) James M. Tighe, Secretary.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, Mary, wife of Martin B. Thompson, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 2½ P. M., from No. 113 W. 12th-st.

WARD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, after a severe illness, Lewis Anthony, son of Isaac and Hannah Nash, aged 6 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, No. 21 5th-st., near 2d-av.

PRATT.—In Astoria, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, of cholera infantum, Maggie Woop Pratt, daughter of James H. and Sophie H. B. Pratt, aged 15 months.

ROSENKOWSKI.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, Mrs. Clara F. Rosenkowski, daughter of the late Isaac Riley, of New-York, aged 45 years.

Funeral will take place from her residence in Orange, at 12½ o'clock this day, (Thursday,) the 11th inst.

RAYMOND.—In New-Orleans, on Saturday, Jan. 16, Joseph Raymond, Company A, 156th Regiment N. Y. S. V., son of Joseph and Jenny Raymond, of Geneva, Switzerland.

SEABLE.—On Monday, Feb. 8, Anabylle L., daughter of Philip N. Searle, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 16 Douglass-st., South Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WEIR.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, Annie, wife of Lieut. G. V. Weir, U. S. A., and only daughter of Oscar Coles, aged 20 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 20 East 16th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 103.—Feb. 10, 1864.

17, 54, 57, 20, 3, 53, 44, 21, 8, 24, 18, 41, 43, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 101.—Feb. 10, 1864.

36, 51, 60, 43, 28, 42, 58, 3, 53, 66, 63, 17, 48, 26.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 60.—Feb. 10, 1864.

41, 26, 76, 61, 67, 50, 68, 74, 16, 60, 23, 9, 37, 54.

CLASS 76.—Feb. 10, 1864.

69, 59, 46, 52, 57, 42, 40, 53, 67, 36, 27, 4, 54, 61.

Z. B. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,

Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. Are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account.

Z. B. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY-SECOND splendid gift for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO.,

Bankers, No. 12 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,

CURED,

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE,

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816

BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 430 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

C. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.

Lightning Calculator,

Barnum's Museum.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,

Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

No. 126 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his modes of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 13, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. Its with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 36 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

New-York, March 30, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 313 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"New-Bedford, Mass., Nov. 26, 1863.

Dear Sir: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicines failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"Rendsburg, Wis., Sept. 18, 1863.

* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *

C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

"Havemeyer Mansion, Fifty-seventh-st.,
New-York, Aug. 3, 1863.

Dr. Drake: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. C. M. DEVOE."

* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

* * * Then will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.

Thy friend,

ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. CATHORN,

Rochester, N. Y."

* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,

Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,

Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are unbounded nature's own restorer. They are composed of the concentrated Cubebs of Para, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

Notice.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel-plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

No. 202 BROADWAY, New-York.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.

Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

NEW The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$100
STATE BOUNTY	275
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—677
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address

MUNN & CO.,

No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

MARSHALL'S

PINE TREE TAR DROPS.

The most popular remedy extant.

For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,

Tickling or Soreness of the Throat.

Are very pleasant and effectual.

Neatly put up in sliding boxes.

Convenient for the pocket.

Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box.

By dealers in Medicines generally.

Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.

New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM, COLD FEET.

USE THE

Electro Metallic Insoles, secured by Letters Patent of the United States and Great Britain.

METTAM & CO., No. 420 BROADWAY.

Price $3; prepaid per mail, $3 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEAL-RINGS—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by C. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

**FINE GOLD, SILVER-BUT

FINANCIAL.

Office of Wall and Nassau-sts., New-York, Jan. 26, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862.....$240,992 17
Premiums received during the year.....2,993,939 89
Total amount of premiums.....$3,233,932 06

Premiums marked off as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and premiums received on investments.....$2,262,643 05
Losses paid during the year.....$1,021,150 97
Reinsurance, expenses, State and Government taxes.....234,622 79— 1,255,773 76
Balance of earned premiums over losses, &c.....$1,107,869 29
Add undivided fractions of Dec. 31, 1862.....177 69— 1,107,781 60
Salary for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies.....441,306 60

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:
Profits to be divided.....$666,474 52
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863.....239,624 06— 426,850 73
Dividend already paid in Stock-holders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital.....97,022 23
$523,872 96
Reduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 5 per cent. on amount of such issue.....1,747 20
$522,125 76

Of this sum the thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stock-holders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new Stock 10 per Cent.....110,000 00
$412,125 76

There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stock-holders 24 per Cent.
Payable in cash on and after March 10, next, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Scrip Notes, being 4 per Cent on amount of such notes.....1,312 80
$265,403 62

Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Premium Notes, Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 18 per cent.....306,000 00
Undivided Balance.....$403 63

The Company have the following Assets:
Bonds of States, New-York City and other Stocks.....$930,578 00
Accrued interest, Cost at market value, Bonds and other Stocks.....776,282 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand.....651,817 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes.....1,412,670 96
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company.....20,374 44
Total amount of Assets.....$3,149,930 86

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above Statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to agree.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to concern accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

WARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L W. TELLER,
} Committee.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1864.

The Board offer 1st February, 1864, Declare with this Company will be entitled to the option (to be signified at their Office in addition to Insurance) of receiving in lieu of cash at the end of each year, reducer in cash (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether such accrues or not, upon all new Risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of fifteen per cent.

2d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms who have had three years' premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE, DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD, JOSEPH B. BATES, JR.,
GEORGE MILN, CHARLES RICKON,
JOHN ATKINSON, ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE, LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. E. HALSEY, S. N. DERRICK,
JOHN BARRON, MOSES MERICK,
HOLLEY MITCHELL, DAVID BLEY,
ALBERT G. LEE, JOSEPH MORRISON,
SEC. F. DESHON, WM. H. POPHAM,
S. L. NIMS, E. C. MORRIS, JR.,
M. F. MERICK, ERRA NYE,
JOHN D. JONES, JEREMY CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, THOMAS LORD,
E. C. MORRIS, ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. ROCH, J. B. GRIFFIN.

E. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President and Secretary.

WM. E. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 121 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its Charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863.....$138,611 67
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive.....702,903 00
Total amount of marine premiums.....$841,514 67
The Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.
No claims have been taken upon them or upon bills received.
Premiums marked off as earned during the period as above.....$701,507 26
Paid for losses and re-insurance during the same period.....411,264 40
Returns premiums.....90,487 21
The Company has the following assets:
Cash on hand.....$116,946 43
Cash in Bank, New-York City.....103,703 03
Bonds and Stocks, (carrying interest) 101,026 29 — 321,851 74
Interest accrued bills receivable.....236,328 23
Premium notes in advance of premiums.....78,693 59
Sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company.....32,777 51
Total assets.....$1,236,926 07

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1859, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to.....$14,328,890
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864.....2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years.....$16,958,890
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash.....11,690,218
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864.....$5,268,670

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones, A. P. Ellis, J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis, Leroy M. Wiley, J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore, Daniel S. Miller, Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston, S. T. Nicoll, C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit, Joshua J. Henry, Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill, Geo. G. Hobson, E. F. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis, Henry Lane, R. J. Rowland,
Chas. H. Russell, James Bryce, Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook, W. Sturgis, Jr., Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous, Henry. K. Bogert, R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston, A. A. Low, C. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps, William E. Dodge, Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow, Dennis Perkins, James Low.
JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederic Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining seven hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are now in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 182 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorised by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1863.

Office Lafayette Fire Insurance Co., No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Feb. 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMAN WERE selected Directors of this Company at the annual election, held on the 9th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND, HENRY TIENKEN,
CALVIN B. CAMP, JAMES ORUIKSHANK,
CURTIS NOBLE, S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
RUFUS CRAVENS, EDMUND H. GIBSON,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN, ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDW. T. MACKHOUSE, D. S. VOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER, MICHAEL NEVIN,
LEWIS HURST, SAMUEL GARRISON,
JOHN I. SNADER, JOHN LEFFERTS,
KENRY J. CULLEN, JAMES TITUS,
LEVERETT SAGE, JESSE C. ROWAN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE, EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES E. COOPER, STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN C. SCHUMAKER, ANDREW FITZGERALD,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Freeland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secty.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. punctually.
Admission fee $750 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

Office of Chicago and Alton Railroad, Chicago, Feb. 3, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on certificates of stock standing in their name after the closing of the books on the evening of the 8th February.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1864.

The CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred Stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 20th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
Office of Chicago and Alton R. R. Co., Chicago, Feb. 3, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT ISSUES.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
No. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,214,309 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,897,666 56
Losses paid during the same period	2,975,653 01
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,482,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,460,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,160 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other debts, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,276,876 63
Cash in Bank	744,813 80
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,646 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1852 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to.....$14,328,890
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864.....2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years.....$16,958,890
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash.....11,690,218
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864.....$5,268,670

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones, A. P. Ellis, J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis, Leroy M. Wiley, J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore, Daniel S. Miller, Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston, S. T. Nicoll, C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit, Joshua J. Henry, Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill, Geo. G. Hobson, E. F. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis, Henry Lane, R. J. Rowland,
Chas. H. Russell, James Bryce, Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook, W. Sturgis, Jr., Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous, Henry. K. Bogert, R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston, A. A. Low, C. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps, William E. Dodge, Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow, Dennis Perkins, James Low.
JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederic Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining seven hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are now in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 182 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorised by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1863.

Office Lafayette Fire Insurance Co., No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Feb. 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMAN WERE selected Directors of this Company at the annual election, held on the 9th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND, HENRY TIENKEN,
CALVIN B. CAMP, JAMES ORUIKSHANK,
CURTIS NOBLE, S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
RUFUS CRAVENS, EDMUND H. GIBSON,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN, ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDW. T. MACKHOUSE, D. S. VOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER, MICHAEL NEVIN,
LEWIS HURST, SAMUEL GARRISON,
JOHN I. SNADER, JOHN LEFFERTS,
KENRY J. CULLEN, JAMES TITUS,
LEVERETT SAGE, JESSE C. ROWAN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE, EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES E. COOPER, STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN C. SCHUMAKER, ANDREW FITZGERALD,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Freeland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secty.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. punctually.
Admission fee $750 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

Office of Chicago and Alton Railroad, Chicago, Feb. 3, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on certificates of stock standing in their name after the closing of the books on the evening of the 8th February.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1864.

The CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred Stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 20th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
Office of Chicago and Alton R. R. Co., Chicago, Feb. 3, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

Office of Vermilye & Co., Bankers, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rates, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 6 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes,
6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury Notes,
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881,
U. S. Quartermaster Checks,
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Jan. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in New-York will be closed at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 8th inst., and will be reopened at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 25th inst.

Holders of certificates, not registered at the United States Trust Company, are requested to exchange them before the closing of the books.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds wanted, by
LUDLOW THOMAS,
No. 52 Wall-st., over City Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
WASHINGTON
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 10th inst.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March prox.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital.....$500,000
Assets, Feb. 1, 1864.....730,450

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. to stockholders, payable on demand.

Scrip dividend for 1863, Fifty Per Cent.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange place, and transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Office Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Office of Yonkers & New-York Fire Insurance Co. No. 161 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

Ocean Bank, New-York, Jan. 26, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

Office of Security Fire Ins. Co., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand, By order. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.,

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAS. M. Bell. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

Nassau-st Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Baltimore, City, Feb. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 20.—THE BOARD HAVE declared a Dividend of three per cent., free from Government tax, payable 15th instant, to which date the transfer book will be closed.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

Office of the New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co., New-York, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.

DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Bank of the Republic, New-York, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, prox. inst.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers, upon commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOMAS A. MASSETT and SAMUEL KAUFMAN; that the said ELIAS M. BLOCK is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Thomas A. Massett is also a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said special partner, Samuel Kaufman, has contributed in actual cash payment the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of said partnership; and that said partnership is to commence on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.
ELIAS M. BLOCK,
THOS. A. MASSETT, } General Partners.
SAMUEL KAUFMAN, Special Partner.
Office No. 20 Exchange-place.

DAVID HAVILAND WITHDRAWS THIS day from our firm.

HAVILAND, BROTHERS & CO.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having this day formed a copartnership with his son, CHARLES EDWARD HAVILAND, under the firm name of HAVILAND & CO., will continue, as heretofore, the porcelain business, at Limoges, France. All orders for the United States will be forwarded to friends, HAVILAND, BROTHERS & CO., of New-York.

DAVID HAVILAND.

By Charles Edward Haviland, Attorney.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1864.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

NOTICE.—SMITH & RICE, HAVING ADMITTED Barnce B. Hagerman and Archibald L. Hyatt as partners, will continue the business as heretofore at No. 76 Nassau-st., and No. 418 and 422 Broadway, under the firm of SMITH, RICE & CO.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—BUCKLIN & CRANE HAVING THIS day admitted JOHN A. CRANE and ISAAC H. CRANE as partners, will continue business at No. 45 South-st., under the firm of BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 9, 1863.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital.....$300,000
Surplus over.....$200,000 Assets over.....$600,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing a per annum interest annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Policyholders insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction to the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Lambert's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

Cargo of prize steamer MAYFLOWER—
80 Bales Cotton, more or less.

Cargo prize schooner CAROLINE GERTRUDE—
40 Bales Cotton.

Cargo prize schooner STANLEY—
9 packages Cotton.

Catalogue and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., on Monday, Feb. 15.

THOS. W. CLAPP,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, Southern District Fla.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize-ship *Alliance*, consisting of about 2,300 bbls. of Resin.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SOUTH AND WATER STS.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, FEB. 18, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, the very valuable plot of land, with the first-class five-story brick warehouse thereon, known as Nos. 243 and 244 South-st., extending through to Water-st., being 41 feet 6 inches in width on each street, by 100 feet in depth. The building was erected in 1860, in the most substantial manner, for storage warehouse; 16-inch walls to third story. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND ON THE 23D AND 24TH-STS., TOGETHER WITH THE 2-STORY BRICK FACTORY THEREON, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BELTER, the surviving partners of the late firm of J. H. BELTER & CO. will sell at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the factory and grounds belonging to said firm. The land comprises 2 lots, situate on the westerly side of 3d-av., 51 feet north of 76th-st., and 4 lots on the north side of 76th-st. adjoining the avenue lots on the rear. The improvements consist of two substantially built 5-story brick buildings on the avenue, and a large two-story brick building on the street lots. The buildings are all erected in the most substantial manner of the best materials, floors of narrow Georgia pine, and with such improvements as long experience could suggest as being desirable in a large manufacturing establishment. There are also on the premises large 10-horse power engine, boilers, &c. The avenue lots are each 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; the street lots each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. A 40-horse power steam-engine, entirely new, with boiler, shafting, &c., will be sold with the premises. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS, WATER RIGHT AND pulkhead, on Corlears-st., East River, at auction, by order of executors. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, six lots of land on the westerly side of Corlears-st., being each 25 feet 4 inches front and rear, by 75 feet deep, embracing the entire front on Corlears-st. between Water and Front sts. Street sewered. Subject to a quit claim rental of $37 50 per annum.

Also, bulkhead on Corlears-st., having a front of 140 feet; also all the right, title and interest of the estate to the preemptive right to the water-front in front of said premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

D. S. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

BY TAYLOR BROTHERS—WILL SELL AT auction, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale,) on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, that elegant brown-stone cottage house and lot on the southwesterly corner of Court-st. and 1st-place, being one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn, commanding a fine view of New-York harbor and surroundings. Lot 23 by 136 feet; title indisputable. For maps and terms, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 123 Nassau-st. Room No. 3, or of A. VAN NOSTRAND, owner, No. 93 Pearl-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the assignees, all the accounts, notes, book debts and bonds and real estate belonging to the late firm of SAMUEL ROOSEVELT & CO., executed by the assignment made to JAMES A. ROOSEV

Last printed yesterday afternoon and evening, at the
Up-Town Office, 1,364 Third Avenue, between 78th and 79th Sts.

MEDICAL.

CHRONIC DISEASES CURED IN THE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
ASTRAL ASIAN leaves New-York on Wednesday, Feb. 10,
AND ASTRAL leaves Liverpool for New-York on Wednesday,
AND ASTRAL leaves New-York on Wednesday, Feb. 24,
AND ASTRAL leaves Liverpool for New-York on Wednesday,
AND ASTRAL leaves New-York on Wednesday, March 9,
AND ASTRAL leaves Liverpool for New-York on Wednesday,
CHINA leaves New-York on Wednesday, March 16,
AND ASTRAL leaves Liverpool for Wednesday, March 23,
AMERICA leaves New-York on Wednesday, March 30,
AND ASTRAL leaves Liverpool for Wednesday, April 6,
ASIA leaves New-York on Wednesday, April 13,
CANADA leaves Boston for Wednesday, March 16,
AND ASTRAL leaves Liverpool for Wednesday, March 23,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Cabin Passage ..... $100 00 and $120 00
Second Cabin Passage 60 00
FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW-YORK.
Cabin Passage ..... $100 00 and $120 00
Second Cabin Passage 60 00
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
ASTRAL leaves New-York on Wednesday, Feb. 10,
AND ASTRAL leaves Liverpool for New-York on Wednesday,
AND ASTRAL leaves New-York on Wednesday, Feb. 24,
AND ASTRAL leaves Liverpool for New-York on Wednesday,
AND ASTRAL leaves New-York on Wednesday, March 9,
AND ASTRAL leaves Liverpool for New-York on Wednesday,
CHINA leaves New-York on Wednesday, March 16,
AMERICA leaves Boston for Wednesday, March 16,
AND ASTRAL leaves Liverpool for Wednesday, March 23,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Cabin Passage ..... $100 00 and $120 00
Second Cabin Passage 60 00
FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW-YORK.
Cabin Passage ..... $100 00 and $120 00
Second Cabin Passage 60 00
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

GALWAY LINE.
The Atlantic Trans Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's
splendid first-class screw steamships, sailing fortnightly
between NEW-YORK and GALWAY, touching
ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York for Galway on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Lang, will leave Galway for New-York on SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $90.
Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $50 and $60.
Gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
Royal Mail Steamships between New-York, Queenstown and Liverpool, calling each way at Halifax.
Sailing Dates.
From New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool.
SCOTIA ..... Saturday, Feb. 15, at 7 A. M.
RUSSIA ..... Saturday, Feb. 22, at 7 A. M.
ALEPPO ..... Saturday, March 1, at 7 A. M.
From Boston for Halifax and Liverpool.
CHINA ..... Saturday, Feb. 15, at 10 A. M.
From Liverpool for Halifax and New-York.
CHINA ..... Saturday, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.
From Liverpool for Halifax and Boston.
SCOTIA ..... Saturday, March 1, at 2 P. M.
From Liverpool for Halifax and New-York.
ALEPPO ..... Saturday, March 8, at 2 P. M.
Rates of passage from New-York to Queenstown and Liverpool, $80 gold. Return tickets, $140 gold. Steerage passage, $30 currency. Passengers also booked to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, Gothenburg, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Galway, Sligo, Limerick, Cork, Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Halifax, Boston, Portland, Quebec, Montreal, Portland, Me., and Portland, Or.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
JOSIAH HOWE, Agent.

INMAN LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail between New-York, Queenstown and Liverpool.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 15, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 22, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, March 1, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 8, at 7 A. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin ..... $80 and upwards
Steerage $30
Return Tickets, available in Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, Gothenburg, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Galway, Sligo, Limerick, Cork, Halifax, Boston, Portland, Quebec, Montreal, Portland, Me., and Portland, Or.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

INMAN LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail between New-York, Queenstown and Liverpool.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 15, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 22, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, March 1, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 8, at 7 A. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin ..... $80 and upwards
Steerage $30
Return Tickets, available in Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, Gothenburg, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Galway, Sligo, Limerick, Cork, Halifax, Boston, Portland, Quebec, Montreal, Portland, Me., and Portland, Or.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM VESSELS TO THE MARKETS AND
IMPORTANT TO THE MARKETS AND
MANHOOD AND THE CAUSE OF YOUTH
MANHOOD AND THE CAUSE OF YOUTH
DR. WARD'S MEDICAL INVIGORATOR. IN
DR. WARD'S MEDICAL INVIGORATOR. IN
DR. FOWLER'S BOTANIC TINC-
DR. FOWLER'S BOTANIC TINC-
DR. FOWLER'S EMBROCATION. DROP-
DR. FOWLER'S EMBROCATION. DROP-
DR. WARD'S MEDICAL INVIGORATOR. IN
DR. WARD'S MEDICAL INVIGORATOR. IN
DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DANE-ST., NEAR
DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DANE-ST., NEAR
SORENESS FOR SEVERAL YEARS—DR.
SORENESS FOR SEVERAL YEARS—DR.
DR. FOWLER'S EMBROCATION. DROP-
DR. FOWLER'S EMBROCATION. DROP-
DR. FOWLER'S EMBROCATION. DROP-
DR. FOWLER'S EMBROCATION. DROP-
DR. WARD'S MEDICAL INVIGORATOR. IN
DR. WARD'S MEDICAL INVIGORATOR. IN
DR. FOWLER'S BOTANIC TINC-
DR. FOWLER'S BOTANIC TINC-
DR. WARD'S MEDICAL INVIGORATOR. IN
DR. WARD'S MEDICAL INVIGORATOR. IN
DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DANE-ST., NEAR
DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DANE-ST., NEAR
SORENESS FOR SEVERAL YEARS—DR.
SORENESS FOR SEVERAL YEARS—DR.

MACHINERY.
$8,000.—WELL-ESTABLISHED PAY-
$8,000.—WELL-ESTABLISHED PAY-
TWO STEAM ENGINES OF 12-HORSE
TWO STEAM ENGINES OF 12-HORSE
power; upright cylinder governed; good
power; upright cylinder governed; good
as new. Address Box P, 2,000, N. Y. Post-Office.
as new. Address Box P, 2,000, N. Y. Post-Office.
REYNOLDS TOURNIQUET WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS TOURNIQUET WATER WHEELS
and sawmill machinery. 16 to 8 H. P. Send for circular.
and sawmill machinery. 16 to 8 H. P. Send for circular.
FALLSTON, BALTIMORE CO., MD.
FALLSTON, BALTIMORE CO., MD.
FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE OF 400-HORSE
FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE OF 400-HORSE
power; will be sold cheap; can be seen at work. Apply to
power; will be sold cheap; can be seen at work. Apply to
Central Iron Works, 59 Cliff-st., New-York.
Central Iron Works, 59 Cliff-st., New-York.
WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE OF
WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE OF
about 20 H. P.; must be in good order. Address, stating
about 20 H. P.; must be in good order. Address, stating
price, &c., Box 2,000 Tribune Office.
price, &c., Box 2,000 Tribune Office.
WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ENGINE
WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ENGINE
and boiler, about 10 H. P. Address, with price, Box 2,000
and boiler, about 10 H. P. Address, with price, Box 2,000
Tribune Office.
Tribune Office.
CUT MACHINERY WANTED—
CUT MACHINERY WANTED—
Apply to or address BARNES & CO., 96 to 98 Bar-
Apply to or address BARNES & CO., 96 to 98 Bar-
clay-st., New-York.
clay-st., New-York.
WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE OF
WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE OF
about 20 H. P.; must be in good order. Address, stating
about 20 H. P.; must be in good order. Address, stating
price, &c., Box 2,000 Tribune Office.
price, &c., Box 2,000 Tribune Office.
WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE
WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE
and boiler, about 10 H. P. Address, with price, Box 2,000
and boiler, about 10 H. P. Address, with price, Box 2,000
Tribune Office.
Tribune Office.
FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE OF 400-HORSE
FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE OF 400-HORSE
power; will be sold cheap; can be seen at work. Apply to
power; will be sold cheap; can be seen at work. Apply to
Central Iron Works, 59 Cliff-st., New-York.
Central Iron Works, 59 Cliff-st., New-York.
WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE
WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE
and boiler, about 10 H. P. Address, with price, Box 2,000
and boiler, about 10 H. P. Address, with price, Box 2,000
Tribune Office.
Tribune Office.
WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE OF
WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE OF
about 20 H. P.; must be in good order. Address, stating
about 20 H. P.; must be in good order. Address, stating
price, &c., Box 2,000 Tribune Office.
price, &c., Box 2,000 Tribune Office.
WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE
WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE
and boiler, about 10 H. P. Address, with price, Box 2,000
and boiler, about 10 H. P. Address, with price, Box 2,000
Tribune Office.
Tribune Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
Use Microte Oxide Gas, made pure every day. Office
hours, 8 to 5.
No. 6 UNION SQUARE.
C. G. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. E. COMFORT & SONS, NO. 260 GRAND-st., 2 doors east of Bowery, is the place to get reliable, fashionable and durable Dentistry at moderate prices. Nitrous Oxide Gas, the safest anæsthetic for the painless extraction of teeth. Open evenings. Gentlemen and ladies waited on at their residences. Artificial teeth inserted on Rubber, Gold, Coin, Silver, Platina and Aluminum. Established 1849.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave foot of Fulton-st. at 3:30 P. M. and on arrival of cars from Boston, Providence and Stonington. Fare, $2. Freight taken at low rates. Through tickets to all points West and South. Baggage checked through. Steamer leaves New-Haven on arrival of cars from Springfield at 6 A. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
To sail
from Pier No. 29 North River.
THE U. S. Mail Steamship Company
CONSTITUTION, Commander.
J. W. CURTIS, Commander.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
From Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Morton-st.
THE U. S. Mail Steamship
MORGAN CITY,
Commander.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 60 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU
UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU
No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. M.
No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. M.
NORRIS.
NORRIS.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING OFFICE—
UNITED STATES SHIPPING OFFICE—
Seamen from the Destruction of Sloop Intrepid by
Seamen from the Destruction of Sloop Intrepid by
A. C. WILLIAMSON, U.S.C. Sailing, 61 Chambers-st.
A. C. WILLIAMSON, U.S.C. Sailing, 61 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NAVIGATION
THE COMMITTEE ON NAVIGATION
of the Board of Aldermen will meet at the Common Council
of the Board of Aldermen will meet at the Common Council
Chamber, City Hall, on THURSDAY, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock
Chamber, City Hall, on THURSDAY, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock
P. M., to hear parties interested in the following matters:
P. M., to hear parties interested in the following matters:
Application of Jacob Ruppert for the construction of a
Application of Jacob Ruppert for the construction of a
pier at the foot of East 93d-st., East River.
pier at the foot of East 93d-st., East River.
Application of Jacob Ruppert for the construction of a
Application of Jacob Ruppert for the construction of a
pier at the foot of East 94th-st., East River.
pier at the foot of East 94th-st., East River.
Application of Jacob Ruppert for the construction of a
Application of Jacob Ruppert for the construction of a
pier at the foot of East 95th-st., East River.
pier at the foot of East 95th-st., East River.
Application of Jacob Ruppert for the construction of a
Application of Jacob Ruppert for the construction of a
pier at the foot of East 96th-st., East River.
pier at the foot of East 96th-st., East River.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.

BALLS.

HIGHLAND GUARD
HIGHLAND GUARD
GRAND BALL
GRAND BALL
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1885, for the benefit and
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1885, for the benefit and
relief of the widow and children of the late Private
relief of the widow and children of the late Private
Thomas Kelly, Company K, 7th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.
Thomas Kelly, Company K, 7th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.
Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $1 50.
Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $1 50.
Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock P. M.
Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock P. M.
Committee of Management.
Committee of Management.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. A. Tapia, Secretary.
E. A. Tapia, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY.
RAILWAY.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Rail-
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Rail-
way, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to
way, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to
Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting
Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting
with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
Through Sleeping Cars from New-York to Cincinnati
Through Sleeping Cars from New-York to Cincinnati
and St. Louis without change.
and St. Louis without change.
Through tickets at principal offices in the United
Through tickets at principal offices in the United
States and Canada.
States and Canada.
Baggage checked through and transferred free.
Baggage checked through and transferred free.
Ask for tickets via Atlantic and Great Western Rail-
Ask for tickets via Atlantic and Great Western Rail-
way, and take no others.
way, and take no others.
H. W. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
H. W. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. D. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.
T. D. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—
NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—
Trains leave Jersey City foot of Chambers-st. and
Trains leave Jersey City foot of Chambers-st. and
Hoboken as follows:
Hoboken as follows:
For Nyack, Piermont, Haverstraw and Suffern, 8:30
For Nyack, Piermont, Haverstraw and Suffern, 8:30
A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Nyack, 10:15 A. M., 1:15, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9
For Nyack, 10:15 A. M., 1:15, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9
A. M. and 4 P. M.
A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Spring Valley, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Spring Valley, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Haverstraw, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Haverstraw, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Tappan Landing, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Tappan Landing, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Sparkill, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Sparkill, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Piermont, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Piermont, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Suffern, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Suffern, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
Leave Hoboken and Barclay-st. Ferries as follows:
Leave Hoboken and Barclay-st. Ferries as follows:
For Dover, 8:40 A. M., 12:30 and 4:30 P. M.
For Dover, 8:40 A. M., 12:30 and 4:30 P. M.
For Morristown, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Morristown, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Hackettstown, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Hackettstown, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Gladstone, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Gladstone, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Chester, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Chester, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Peapack, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Peapack, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Bernardsville, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Bernardsville, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Basking Ridge, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Basking Ridge, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Gladstone, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Gladstone, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Chester, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Chester, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Peapack, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Peapack, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Bernardsville, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Bernardsville, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Basking Ridge, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Basking Ridge, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sundays, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sundays, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sundays, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sundays, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sundays, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sundays, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sundays, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sundays, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
JOHN N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
JOHN N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER AR-
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER AR-
RANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 17, 1884.—Leave
RANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 17, 1884.—Leave
Hunter's Point for Flushing, Great Neck and Manhas-
Hunter's Point for Flushing, Great Neck and Manhas-
set at 8:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:30 P. M. Leave Flushing
set at 8:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:30 P. M. Leave Flushing
for Hunter's Point at 9:15 A. M., 1:15 and 5:15 P. M.
for Hunter's Point at 9:15 A. M., 1:15 and 5:15 P. M.
Leave Hunter's Point for Jamaica at 8:30 A. M., 12:30
Leave Hunter's Point for Jamaica at 8:30 A. M., 12:30
and 4:30 P. M. Leave Jamaica for Hunter's Point at
and 4:30 P. M. Leave Jamaica for Hunter's Point at
9:15 A. M., 1:15 and 5:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica for
9:15 A. M., 1:15 and 5:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica for
Rockaway at 8:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:30 P. M. Leave
Rockaway at 8:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:30 P. M. Leave
Rockaway for Jamaica at 9:15 A. M., 1:15 and 5:15
Rockaway for Jamaica at 9:15 A. M., 1:15 and 5:15
P. M. Sundays, leave Hunter's Point for Jamaica at
P. M. Sundays, leave Hunter's Point for Jamaica at
9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Jamaica for Hunter's
9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Jamaica for Hunter's
Point at 10:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica for
Point at 10:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica for
Rockaway at 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Rock-
Rockaway at 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Rock-
away for Jamaica at 10:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
away for Jamaica at 10:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
Trains leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 3,
Trains leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 3,
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M. Trains leave Great Neck
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M. Trains leave Great Neck
at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
P. M. Trains leave Manhasset at 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40,
P. M. Trains leave Manhasset at 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40,
10:40, 11:40 A. M.; 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40,
10:40, 11:40 A. M.; 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40,
6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 P. M. Trains leave
6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 P. M. Trains leave
Manhasset for Hunter's Point at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10,
Manhasset for Hunter's Point at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10,
11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10,
11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10,
7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 P. M. Trains leave Great
7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 P. M. Trains leave Great
Neck at 6:55, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 10:55, 11:55 A. M.;
Neck at 6:55, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 10:55, 11:55 A. M.;
12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:55, 5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:55,
12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:55, 5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:55,
9:55, 10:55, 11:55 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point
9:55, 10:55, 11:55 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point
for Great Neck at 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:25, 11:25 A. M.;
for Great Neck at 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:25, 11:25 A. M.;
12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, 7:25, 8:25,
12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, 7:25, 8:25,
9:25, 10:25, 11:25 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point
9:25, 10:25, 11:25 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point
for Manhasset at 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M.;
for Manhasset at 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M.;
12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40,
12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40,
9:40, 10:40, 11:40 P. M. Trains leave Great Neck for
9:40, 10:40, 11:40 P. M. Trains leave Great Neck for
Manhasset at 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 10:55, 11:55 A. M.;
Manhasset at 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 10:55, 11:55 A. M.;
12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:55, 5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:55,
12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:55, 5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:55,
9:55, 10:55, 11:55 P. M. Trains leave Rockaway at
9:55, 10:55, 11:55 P. M. Trains leave Rockaway at
8:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:30 P. M. Trains leave Rock-
8:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:30 P. M. Trains leave Rock-
away for Hunter's Point at 9:15 A. M., 1:15 and 5:15
away for Hunter's Point at 9:15 A. M., 1:15 and 5:15
P. M. Sundays, leave Rockaway at 9:30 A. M. and
P. M. Sundays, leave Rockaway at 9:30 A. M. and
4:30 P. M. Leave Jamaica for Rockaway at 10:15 A. M.
4:30 P. M. Leave Jamaica for Rockaway at 10:15 A. M.
and 5:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica for Hunter's Point at
and 5:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica for Hunter's Point at
8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
9:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
9:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
10:15 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
10:15 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
11:15 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
11:15 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
12:15 P. M. and 8:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
12:15 P. M. and 8:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
1:15 P. M. and 9:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
1:15 P. M. and 9:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
2:15 P. M. and 10:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
2:15 P. M. and 10:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
3:15 P. M. and 11:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
3:15 P. M. and 11:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
4:15 P. M. and 12:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
4:15 P. M. and 12:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
5:15 P. M. and 1:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
5:15 P. M. and 1:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
6:15 P. M. and 2:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
6:15 P. M. and 2:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
7:15 P. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
7:15 P. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
8:15 P. M. and 4:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
8:15 P. M. and 4:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
9:15 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
9:15 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
10:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
10:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
11:15 P. M. and 7:15 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at
11:15 P

FROM ALBANY.

The Police Bill—Gen. Dix's Report—Adjournment to the Assembly—Death of the Dog Bill—The Constitutional Amendment Bill Defeated by Soldiers Voting Passed the Senate—Discussion Relative to Printing Gen. Dix's Report of Affairs at Riker's Island.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1864.

The long-continued plotting and counter plotting, intrigue and management with regard to Police Commissioners, has at length resulted in the grand entry of the affairs into the circle of public legislative action last evening. *Senator ALVORD, for Senator LAIMBEER, reported the Police Bill.* The names in the bill, about which there has been so much contention, and in certain quarters such an agony of suspense, are MESSRS. ACKER and ROGERS, PURDY and JONES. If astounding factions have secured such long delay in action with regard to this matter, it can hardly be supposed that they will remit their efforts now that they have a more public arena in which to display their ability. Whether there will be some spicy talk in the Senate and Assembly, or whether the management will be mainly in *steadyts*, I will not speculate, but leave for events and the craft to determine.

A brief discussion of the general bill for referring annual claims to the Canal Appraisers, occurred in the Assembly this morning. Mr. ANDREWS, of Franklin, spoke against it, arguing that if the bill passed, the claims which have been presented to the Legislature during the last thirty years, and have been rejected, would be *revived* again if they could be presented to the Canal Appraisers. Mr. ALVORD (Speaker) *expressed himself as more in favor, upon consideration*, of the plan proposed by the resolutions offered by Mr. BRADLEY of Oneida. *Between the bill and the resolutions*, he hoped a plan would be found that would be an improvement upon the existing law. The canal claim question was finally left for the Judiciary Committee to report upon, the resolutions alluded to having been referred to that committee some days since.

Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, of the Potomac army, was invited to a seat on the floor of both the Senate and Assembly this morning, and committees were appointed to wait on him and request his attendance. In responding to a brief address of welcome delivered by the Speaker of the House, he spoke substantially as follows:

I feel deeply grateful for the honor conferred upon me by this body inviting me to the privileges of this floor. I have not been in the habit of using oratorical expressions to convey my thoughts. I therefore regret that it is beyond my power to express in adequate terms my sense of the honor which I feel you convey in thus inviting me. At the same time I may say, not having been used to receive such honors, that it is only necessary for you to place yourselves in my position to feel that I am deeply grateful.

The exigencies of the service have brought me to Albany, and your indulgence has brought me here before you. I trust you will give me an opportunity to say a few words of which especially interests me. The Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, which is now destined for special service, is now under my command. That corps is well known to you. It was commanded by Maj.-Gen. SUMNER, a resident of your State. He was followed in command by Maj.-Gen. COUCH, another citizen of New-York, and a distinguished officer. You are further interested in this corps because of the fact that of the fifty regiments of which it is composed, nearly all are from the State of New-York. Nineteen regiments and one battery are from your State. Those regiments have reflected honor upon you, as they would upon any State. I have come among you to fill up those wasted regiments with recruits, and any assistance that members of the Assembly can give me by offering inducements in the localities where they reside, or otherwise, will be gratefully received. I ask, also, the personal interest and cooperation of members of the Assembly, with their several constituencies, to the same end.

The Assembly, this morning, indulged in a protracted debate upon the dog bill. The bill provides for a change in the existing law so as to pay the dog tax into the town treasury instead of the county treasury. It was argued against the bill that dogs rarely kill sheep in their own town, and by the plan proposed in the bill, the tax on dogs in any town would have to pay for damages committed by dogs from another town. In towns where there are many sheep and in towns near large villages or cities, this might operate very unjustly. On motion of Mr. BEARD, of Wyoming, who spoke effectively against the bill, it was sent to a committee to strike out the enacting clause, and the existing law remains unchanged. A debate was also had upon a bill providing to change the existing law in regard to distribution of property of persons dying intestate, so as to allow representation to be made by children of nephews and nieces, not limiting the law to children of brothers and sisters, as in the existing law. This bill was also sent to committee to strike out the enacting clause.

The Assembly finished up its business this morning by a lively discussion on the question of printing extra copies of Gen. DIX's report in regard to the soldiers at Riker's Island. There was a good deal of spirited debating. The question was not decided when the hour for adjournment arrived.

On motion of Mr. LAIMBEER, the Senate, after considerable opposition had been manifested, made the Police Bill the special order for Thursday next, at twelve o'clock noon. The Senate also passed the bill, already passed by the Assembly, to perfect an amendment of the Constitution so as to secure the right of suffrage to citizens of the State in the military service of the United States, which I noticed as occurred to third reading last week, without having been amended, as proposed by Senator FIELDS, so as to include the constitutional amendment in regard to the Court of Appeals. The Senate amended the bill before passing it so as to change the day when the amendment of the Constitution relative to soldiers voting shall be submitted to the people, from the first Wednesday to the second Tuesday in March.

F. D.

Political Opposition to Printing the Official Report of the Condition of Soldiers on Riker's Island—Contest of State and National Banks at Albany—Meeting of the State Agricultural Society—Union and Rochester Contending for the State Fair—The Albany Army Relief Bazaar, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864.

The discussion of the question of printing Gen. DIX's report of the condition of soldiers on Riker's Island was concluded last evening in the Assembly. After a speech by Mr. PIERREPONT, of New-York, in which he declared that the report was *an ex parte*, and therefore not reliable, the House ordered the printing of 4,000 extra copies of the report.

The contest between the State Banks and the National Banks, on Mr. CHASE's banking scheme, is exciting a good deal of interest here this week. At a joint meeting of the Bank Committees of the two Houses last evening, twenty-five leading bank men of the State were present, by invitation of the Chairmen of the committees. There is a very kindly feeling prevalent in the committees toward the New-York Banks, in consequence of their liberality toward the General Government, but the course that will be pursued in regard to the important questions relative to the banking interests, is as yet undefined. The committees hold another meeting this afternoon or evening.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments of the bill providing to submit the question of perfecting an amendment of the Constitution so as to secure the right of voting to citizens of the State in United States military service to the people. The second Tuesday of March is therefore now fixed as the day when such election will be held if the Governor approves.

There was a little delay on the part of the Governor in signing the General Bounty Bill. This, however, was no fault of His Excellency, but resulted from an omission in the formal part of the bill, which made it necessary for him to return it to the Senate, where the omission was supplied, the Assembly concurring.

There was a spirited debate in the Senate this morning in reference to the expediency of repealing an act of 1863, restricting the number of Notaries Public. Senator FOLGER argued that unless there was an arbitrary limit fixed to the number that may be appointed, it would be found difficult or impossible for Senators to resist solicitations of the numerous applicants for nomination to this office, and equally difficult for the Governor to decline approving the nominations made. This state of things had occasioned the passage of the act of '63, and it would be very unwise to repeal it. His argument and statement of facts had an appreciable influence in securing a vote of twelve to twelve on the question, and the proposition to repeal, which was under consideration in Committee of the Whole as an amendment to a bill, was lost.

The bill to establish a free law library in the City of New-York failed to pass in the Senate, the vote being 13 to 14. As a motion to reconsider the vote was laid upon the table, the bill will doubtless be called up again. The Senate have adopted a resolution to begin their daily session at 10 o'clock A. M., instead of 11 o'clock, the regular hour.

The State Agricultural Society held their annual meeting in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon. The committee appointed to nominate officers for the society, and report at what place it is advisable to hold the next State Fair, are now consulting with reference to their report. The meeting has adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M., at which hour (three hours from this time) it is proposed the committee will be ready to report. The question which will give them most trouble is with reference to naming the place for the State Fair. Utica and Rochester are the competing cities in the strife.

The Governor's message, which has furnished a target for the heavy guns of the session thus far, is still the object of semi-weekly evening attack. The most of those who denounce the measure by no means diminishes from week to week, although they meet with no little opposition. It is hardly creditable to the opposition that the message has so few advocates. Mr. CRANE's success should encourage others to make the best of a difficult position. The impression that the Democrats put forward their ablest advocate first, is strengthened by the efforts thus far made by members of that party upon the floor of the Assembly in discussing various questions that have come up for consideration.

The Assembly Committee, appointed to procure a suitable badge to be worn by the Sergeant-at-Arms, have discharged their duty with good taste and judgment. The Sergeant-at-Arms appears this morning *with a gold badge in the form of a shield, about two* inches in diameter, upon his breast. The arms of the State are engraved upon the badge. It is an appropriate and becoming insignia of office.

The good people of Albany are doing a very good thing in establishing an army relief bazaar, which has afforded and promises to afford great pleasure to the citizens and visitors at the Capital, and assistance to the Sanitary department of the army. The bazaar buildings, located in the park, north of the Capitol, are low, cheaply-built structures, but very spacious, covering a large surface of ground. They are built around the fine trees of the park, which project through the roof, and give a rural and peculiar appearance to the establishment. The bazaar is the favorite institution of Albany at present. The local newspapers vie with each other in encouraging and complimenting those who have the bazaar in charge. Beautiful and expensive tableaux, connected with the bazaar enterprise, have been exhibited in the Academy of Music, and this morning it is announced that fifteen hundred dollars have been realized as one result of the exhibition, which sum will be contributed to army sanitary purposes. The Albany bazaar enterprise is certainly worthy of imitation. P. D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

For the regulation of Manhattan-square, New-York.

By Mr. MURPHY—To amend the general law relative to Fire Insurance Companies.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to docks in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of the Ancient Britons Benefit Society.

Relative to Police and Justices Courts in Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To establish a Court for the investigation of claims against the State.

Concerning the rights and privileges of persons in the naval and military service of the United States.

To punish the carrying of deadly weapons.

To establish a free law library in New-York. Lost. A motion to reconsider laid on the table.

The bill limiting the term of Notaries Public to two years, and allowing to each Bank in the State one Notary was advanced to a third reading.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Governor's Message. Mr. FIELD addressing the Committee in defence of Gov. SEYMOUR, and in opposition to the policy of the General Government.—Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

To legalize certain acts of the New-York Common Council.

To incorporate the Longshoremen's Association.

To regulate the freight tariffs on the Hudson River Railroad.

To amend the incorporation of the Brooklyn Firemen.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. A. ANDREWS—To incorporate the Central Park Hotel Company.

To extend Union-avenue, Brooklyn.

To amend the Brooklyn Consolidation Act.

To alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn.

To amend the New-York Public School Act.

To incorporate the Machinists' Association.

By Mr. ROGERS—For a railroad in Broadway, New-York.

Relative to the New-York Fire Department.

By Mr. MCNEIL—To abolish the Board of Central Park Commissioners, and to transfer their powers to the Board of Supervisors.

Relative to repairing the streets through which railroads run in New-York.

By Mr. WILLIAMS.—To reduce the fare on the Binghamton and Syracuse Railroad.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill to incorporate the North River Warehouse Company. Adjourned.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The bankers of New-York and this city had another consultation to-day with the Senate and Assembly Committees in regard to the National and State Banks, but as yet no definite plan has been arrived at to place them on an equal footing.

The Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly held a caucus this P. M., and resolved to oppose Senator RAIMBEER's Police Bill.

A Letter from John M. Botts.

HIS REPLY TO THE OFFER OF THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

From the Washington Star.

As there have been many misrepresentations in regard to a letter written by JOHN M. BOTTS to Hon. GEORGE S. SMITH, Treasurer of the Virginia State Government, declining (for reasons stated therein) the position of United States Senator from Virginia, Mr. SMITH furnishes us with the original letter for publication, in order that Mr. BOTTS may be set right before the country. It is as follows:

AUBURN, Culpepper County, Va., Jan. 7, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have received the letter of Mr. SMITH, in which he urges in very earnest terms, that I should accept a seat in the Senate of the United States, at the hands of the Legislature now in session in Alexandria; an election which he seems to think I have no right to decline, as the friends of the Union everywhere desire it.

Permit me to say, my good sir, that I duly appreciate the honor designed, which is far beyond anything that I have reason to expect, now or hereafter, from [illegible] and dignified as is the position of United States Senator, which in ordinary times is one that might reasonably satisfy the ambition of any moderate man, yet in the present condition of the country, and of the State of which I am "*native* and to *the manner* born," I could not with propriety, and with my convictions of duty, accept any appointment at the hands of either of the *numerous Governments* now exercising legislative power over any of the dismembered fragments of what once constituted the proud and revered old Commonwealth of Virginia.

In taking the position I have done in reference to the rebellion, I have been actuated by no sordid considerations, and by no selfish desire to advance my political or personal interests; but it has been forced upon me by the *clear, unclouded, conscientious and overwhelming* convictions of my best judgment—free from all passion, prejudice or ambition.

From the present aspect of affairs, as they appear from the stand-point I occupy, it looks as if the day was not very far distant when (if ever) I may be of some service in healing those dissensions and distractions (growing out of the grossest misrepresentations and frauds) that now divide the nation, the State, and almost every locality, to a greater or less extent; and which, though smothered for the time, have never yet been extinguished; but this can only be done, *if at all*, by adhering firmly and consistently to the opinions and principles of a long life, which have "grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength," until they have become a part of my second nature; in other words, I must permit no shadow of suspicion *from any quarter*, to attach to my unselfish patriotism, or the disinterested integrity of my purpose, which the acceptance of office might subject me to.

The extent of my aspirations for the present is to return "*good for evil*" to this once venerable and venerated, but now *poor, down-trodden, shattered, heartlessly sacrificed*, and *dismembered* old "Mother of States," that has been reduced to her present miserable condition by her leading and trusted statesmen, who, with *miscalculation* upon *miscalculation*, and *blunder* upon *blunder*, with every prophecy and promise unfulfilled, have been groping their way in Cimmerian darkness, and with the most inexcusable ignorance, after a *phantom*, engendered by a corroded and diseased imagination, which was excited by a heartless selfishness and insane ambition to perpetuate their own power, that has been without a parallel in the history of the world.

I am aware that my councils for the last three years have been spurned and derided, and my person even threatened with violence, by many who once looked with a more charitable and friendly eye upon my suggestions and advice. I have reason to think this hallucination is passing off, and is being rapidly dissipated by the terrible ordeal to which the fortunes of the South have been subjected, and it may be, at least I am not without hope, that at a future day I may *in some* way stand as a link between the North and the South, by which the chain that once bound them together, may again connect them, and *to this consummation it must come at last*; for neither passion nor prejudice, nor suffering, nor want, nor hunger, nor pride, nor strife can endure forever, and the time must come when men will look at things as they are, and no longer close their eyes at bright midday, and swear the sun does not shine, because they desire to shut out the light.

For these and many other reasons not necessary to enumerate here, I must beg to be excused for respectfully declining the high position to which it is proposed to elevate me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Interview Between Mr. C. C. Fulton and Commissioner Ould—Rebel Propositions to Ameliorate the Hardships of Confinement—Interesting Statements of Mr. Ould.

Mr. C. C. FULTON, who, by permission of Gen. BUTLER, went up with the flag of truce boat to City Point for the purpose of endeavoring to inaugurate a system for the supply of the wants of our soldiers who are in the rebel prisons, furnishes, in a letter to the Baltimore *American of yesterday*, a *very interesting* account of the trip, and of his interview with the rebel commissioner, Mr. OULD. Says Mr. FULTON:

"A 10 o'clock on Monday morning, *Commissioner OULD, accompanied by Capt. HAVEN, visited Maj.* MULFORD on board the steamer *New-York*, for the purpose of receiving Dr. RIGGS and the two overseers, taken during the raid on Brandon last week, and Surgeon SLATER, all of whom had been unconditionally released by Gen. BUTLER, on the score that they were non-combatants. There were also several gentlemen on board who had come down to have a personal interview with Judge OULD, among whom was Mr. MONTFORT, the Commissioner of the State of Indiana, a Mr. WOOD, from Washington, and your correspondent, 'O. P.'

On hearing that I was on board, Judge OULD immediately expressed a desire to see me, and our meeting brought to both of us pleasant reminiscences of days long since past, when we were working together enthusiastically in a noble cause—in advancing the claims of HENRY CLAY to the Presidency of the United States.

The time of both of us being limited, I proceeded direct to the business on which I had sought the interview—the devising of some feasible means of relieving the sufferings of our prisoners at Richmond. I remarked to him that the purposes of my visit to City Point was to obtain a personal interview with J. C. CRAWFORD, Esq., proprietor of the Richmond Dispatch, with the hope that we might, in our capacity as *private citizens, having no official connection* with either Government, effect some arrangement that would be satisfactory to the friends of the *prisoners on both sides*. He replied that in the present condition of affairs it would be impracticable to have such an interview—that the utmost rigor had been adopted with regard to the interviews of citizens generally—that such privileges could not be accorded to *one* and denied to another. Valuable information he said might thus be unintentionally communicated, and that as a matter of precaution it was deemed best to restrict all intercourse on the truce-boats to the officers specially delegated to look after the interests of the 'two Governments.'

Finding that an interview with Mr. COWARDIN was not practicable, I then stated to Judge OULD that the proposition I had to make to Mr. COWARDIN I would make to him, which was that I would agree to give my time and services to the amelioration of the condition of the Confederate prisoners in our hands, and promptly and faithfully attend to any commission that might be intrusted to me by Mr. COWARDIN, reporting direct to him, provided that he would act in the same capacity toward our prisoners in their hands. That I would undertake to deliver to them whatever our Government permitted to come through the lines, provided he would take charge of and deliver such articles as his Government would consent to receive from us by flag-of-truce.

Judge OULD replied that he was now and always had been ready and anxious to do all in his power to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners on both sides, and to make concessions to the cause of humanity that might not be advisable under other circumstances. With this view he had some two weeks since made a proposition to our Government which he thought, if accepted, would accomplish the same purpose. That proposition he said was, that I proposed in a more extended and satisfactory manner. That proposition he said was to allow a number of our surgeons, selected by our Government for that purpose, to pass through their lines and to visit and remain with our prisoners wherever they might be, having full liberty of the city and to pass from point to point as they might deem necessary in the performance of their duties. They would even be allowed to act as commissaries for our prisoners, and to order through the lines such stores as they might deem necessary, and to receive and distribute them. He presumed that not less than fifty would be required, and he had contemplated receiving at least that number. All that he had asked in return was that they should also be permitted to send such number of their surgeons within our lines as might be deemed necessary, with similar powers. To this proposition he expressed great surprise that he had not yet received any *reply from our Government*. So long as this proposition was under consideration he could not consent to entertain any other.

[The reason why this proposition of Commissioner OULD has not been entertained, is presumed to be that he persists in refusing to acknowledge Gen. BUTLER as the Commissioner of Exchange, and directs his communications to the authorities at Washington, although officially informed that the whole subject is in the hands of Gen. BUTLER.]

I urged upon him that the cause of humanity and justice to the people of his section required that something should be done immediately to prove that the charges against them were, as he alleged, false—that technicalities and etiquette might defeat or delay the consummation of such an agreement—whilst an arrangement that would accomplish the same purpose such as I proposed, between two private citizens, could be perfected in twenty minutes. I also urged upon him that the prompt and thorough manner in which Mr. COWARDIN had performed the commissions that I had imposed upon him had placed him high in the estimation of our people as a man of honor and integrity; and that if he would undertake the general supervision of our prisoners at Richmond, that I left authorized to become responsible to him for all the expenses he might be under in so doing. That wagons and mules to provide him with transportation could be forwarded—that as an agent in the cause of humanity, he might be enabled to accomplish his mission, without the delays incident to Government transportation. Such an arrangement would at once ameliorate the condition of their prisoners in our hands, and that all deficiencies in supplies for them from Richmond would be made up by our own people and associations.

In reply, Judge OULD remarked that the proposition was both reasonable and feasible, and that he would take it into consideration, but that he could not at present grant any interview between Mr. COWARDIN and myself.

In the course of our conversation I was assured that the most unfounded statements had been made against the people and authorities of Richmond in the Northern papers, especially by the returned clergymen, whom, he asserted, had each endeavored to excel the other in malignant falsehood. Of all men he thought that the truth might have been looked for from them. On the contrary, they had misrepresented everything, and never told a truth when a falsehood could be substituted. No true soldier who had gone North, he asserted, had corroborated or substantiated their slanderous statements. To put a stop to these misrepresentations, he had made the proposition to our Government for the reception of surgeons, whom we now mutually treated as non-combatants, and he still had hopes that so reasonable and feasible a proposition would be accepted. Warfare had enough horrors inseparably connected with it without uselessly multiplying them by provoking the most embittered animosity between the people of the 'two countries' as to the condition of their prisoners of war. He admitted that there had also been great misrepresentation on this score by some of their returned prisoners.

Finding that I could not effect any direct arrangement, I informed Judge OULD that I had in my possession several thousand dollars, contributed for the relief of our prisoners on Belle Isle, with regard to whom the most intense anxiety was felt. They were known to be exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and most of them had no friends at home able to send them supplies, as was the case with the officers in the Libby Prison. I therefore asked if he could not grant me special permission to forward general supplies for their use, to the extent of the fund I had in hand for them.

In reply, I was assured that nothing could be more erroneous than the statements that these men were exposed to the weather and brutally treated. He would far prefer to take their place than be confined in any of the tobacco warehouses. They were all, he said, provided with tents, and as well sheltered as the soldiers who guarded them. In addition to which they enjoyed the free air, were less troubled by vermin, had room for exercise, and were not subjected to the confined atmosphere inseparable from hospital or prison life. He did not allude to the character or extent of their rations, or to the character of the shelter provided them. With regard to fuel, he assured me that an abundance of it was supplied to the men on Belle Island, and that they were not crowded there without regard to shelter—that when any number of them had been taken away a similar number was added, and that the island was covered to its full capacity with tents, and no more than could be accommodated in those tents were at any time placed there. The health of those on the island was better than those in the prisons, and they fared as well as their own soldiers in the field.

Our interview was necessarily brief, as the officers of both boats were anxious to start, to reach their destination before night, but Judge OULD promised me before leaving not to overlook my proposition in case the arrangement he had proposed with our Government should not be consummated. I again urged upon him to make a special exception in favor of the dispensation of the funds in my hands, to be forwarded in supplies for Belle Isle to the care of Mr. COWARDIN, but he regretted that he could not at present grant the request.

The remainder of our interview was of a personal character, growing out of an acquaintance of some twenty-five years standing. The Judge remarked that he was much stouter than when I last met him at Charlestown, under old JOHN BROWN's gallows, and jocosely reminded me that he did not look much like the denizen of a starving country—that I might conclude that the officials at least were well fed.

Gen. BUTLER gave me every facility for the accomplishment of my mission, and I am greatly indebted to both him and Maj. MULFORD for the assistance that was extended to me, and kindness shown me during my trip."

Non-Arrival of the American.

PORTLAND, Midnight, Feb. 10.

There is no sign of the *American*, now due at this port, from Liverpool.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Wednesday, Feb. 10—6 P. M.
(Reported by E. H. GALLAGER & Bro., Brokers, No. 10 William-st.)

$40,000 American Gold	129	Galena, bid	114¾
N. Y. Cen R., bid	135	Asked	115
Asked	136	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	121
500 Erie Railroad	b5. 112¾	50 do	120¾
200 do	112¾	100 Chi. & N. W. A	61¾
2400 do	112¾	2000 Comb. Coal Pr	45¾
500 do	b5. 113	100 do	46
2400 do	113⅛	100 do	46⅜
600 do	113	400 do	46⅝
800 Erie Pref	103¾	300 do	46⅝
400 Rens. River R	140	300 Quick Min. Co	46⅞
100 Harlem R	104	200 do	47
100 Mich. Cen. R	126	1000 do	47⅛
200 M. S. & N. I. R	96	500 do	47⅛
1000 Clev. & Pitts. R	115	1600 do	47⅜
1000 do	b10. 115	600 do	47⅜
300 do	115¾	800 do	47
200 do	b10. 115¾	400 Mariposa M. Co	29
200 do	b30. 115¾	200 do	b30 29
300 do	b2. 116¾		

[Advertisement.]

Cocoine, Buchupaiba.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients render "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Clergymen, Singers and Public Speakers generally.

[Advertisement.]

"SIGNS OF CHARACTER."—For Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology, and Ethnology, see the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for February, only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 10 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

A PRIVATE CLASS, for the study of Phrenology, meet Wednesday and Friday evening, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The grand conflagration of Colt's Pistol Factory in Hartford, a splendid view, with other live subjects, in DEMOREST'S New-York *Illustrated News* of this week.

[Advertisement.]

A MANIAC IN THE CORN EXCHANGE.—And his desperate attack with a knife on the crowd, with other brilliant and exciting scenes and live subjects in DEMOREST'S *Illustrated News* of this week.

[Advertisement.]

Fashions by Mme. DEMOREST, with a supplementary sheet in DEMOREST'S *Illustrated News* of this week. Every man, lady and child will find something to interest them in this live weekly, out to-day.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S *New-York Illustrated News*, the live paper of America. Splendid, interesting and comic illustrations in this week's number, out to-day, with a supplementary sheet, all for 8 cents. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

"The Queen of the Bohemians and the Grand Sympathetic Demonstration on her Departure," in DEMOREST'S *Illustrated News* of this week, with other live subjects.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 10—*In steamship Australasian, for Liverpool*—P. Schlesinger, New-York; Capt. Bruce and wife, M. Selly, San Francisco; Mrs. Lowenberg, 2 infants and servant, New-York; Capt. J. H. Aulick, U. S. N.; R. W. Aulick, Washington; James P. Sowerbutt, Liverpool; Chas. Schmitt, California; Joseph Ford, England; Miss A. Metcalfe, New-York; George Parkes, Victoria, L. Trumbull, Baltimore; N. Nicols, Baltimore; P. E. Bressler, A. Helbing, California; A. Taylor, New-York; J. Hickson and friend, Montreal; Mr. Bayley, Capt. H. Flinn, Liverpool; R. Fisher, Chicago; J. Allen, New-York; S. Lower, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Merwick, Chicago; M. M. Delgado, New-York; Wm. Riley, Philadelphia; James G. Daquin, New-Orleans; R. Williams, New-York; George Brown, England; N. W. Nelson, New-York; D. Woldenberg, California; H. Waterman, California; Mr. Theodore Albano, Mexico. Specie, $300,183.

In steamship Vanee, for New-Orleans—Catharine Eisel, Mrs. Scott, Col. T. D. Perkins, George T. Tuttbury, Mrs. T. Frank Buck and child, Mr. Yates, M. W. Forward, Master E. Pearson, Kelley E. Terry, Lieut. Willis Gardner, J. W. Cohn, M. W. McChesney, A. G. Ferris, Moses Marx, Joseph Sarazen, J. M. Taylor and 3 friends, C. A. Robinson, Mrs. S. B. Gregory and daughter, Lieut. Beede, Mrs. Mary Ann Miller, Mrs. Rachel Miller, Elizabeth Slocker, John Mountfort, Sr., G. Orregger, H. N. Mattison, G. M. Mattison, Mr. Sawzier, Mr. Green, C. Collier, E. Stamford, Catharine Liepike, Mrs. Ann Donaldson, Frank J. Hastings, W. T. Hollis, E. Mumford, Henry A. Warneken, F. C. La Croix, Capt. E. E. Shelton, Joseph Cornubie, J. M. Raux.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—S. de Visser and lady, A. M. Hays, J. B. Kissam, E. H. Stephenson, R. Estrada, J. F. Purdy and son, Miss P. Newcomb, E. Conde, M. Sanz, F. Mesia, R. Gomez, M. A. Glynn, L. de Bebian, Mrs. E. F. Williams, Miss Williams, Capt. H. Ellis, Capt. J. Lawrence, L. M. Johnson, A. Shelby, J. Pessermann, D. Ryan, J. de C. Betancourt, F. O. Trigueiros, H. Butler, T. A. Doyle, R. O'Neill, A. Hennenett, H. W. Routh, H. W. Bailey, Miss C. Lyons, Miss M. Lynch, A. Ardrain, J. McAllen and 3 children, C. Friedrichs, R. Gawvich, P. Hone, Capt. Jose Guerrero, H. S. Spofford, A. Errant, C. C. Manel, R. De Johnson, C. A. Sendenes, B. Thomas, T. O'Donnell, W. H. Wadsworth, Capt. C. F. Gardner, W. McIntyre.

In U. S. steam transport Mississippi, from New-Orleans—Lieut.-Col. Peck, Capts. L. A. Dickinson, S. H. Gramnis, J. De Forest, J. E. Clark, J. D. Roche, S. E. Hendrick, Brennen, Lovell, Chappell, Lieuts. Smith, Berry, Clark, Smith, Tuttle, Fletcher, Cressman, Bushnell, Phelps, Wagner, Fitz, Longwell, McCall, Ball, Stedman, Rhoades, Mr. D. McReynolds, F. Parrar, Dr. Cummings, Dr. Lines, B. F. Russell, Dr. Demming, Lieut. Avering, Lieut. Hayes, Lieut. H. Plais, Capt. Palfrey.

FEB. 10.—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Cailliett, Mrs. Alex. Mon. and Mme. Roty and 2 children, Mme. Fanny Loriot, Mme. Josephine de Jonaires, Thos. Clark, T. Burns, B. J. Cohen, J. Brush, D. Jacrow, John Styring and lady, and 351 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 59 | Sun sets..... 5 30 | Moon sets..10 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 45 | Gov. Island.. 11 34 | Hell Gate..12 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

Cleared.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Alexandria and Washington, James Hand.

Brig Ganges, Johnston, New-Orleans, Trask & Dearborn.

Schooners Kosmth, Kilpatrick, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Thomas Winans, Tedd, Port Royal, Morgan & Marsh; R. G. Porter, Townsend, Baltimore, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Minnesota, Smith, Baltimore, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Highland Chief, Melndoe, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Pain; C. D. Rivell, Bart, Washington, J. W. Rivell & Co.; S. T. Garrison, Grace, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Alfaratia, Low, Baltimore, E. H. Kreamer.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool Jan. 23, and Queenstown 26th, at noon, with mdse. and 267 passengers to John G. Dale. Has experienced heavy westerly winds the whole passage. Jan. 28, off Point Lynas, 3:30 P. M., passed steamship Persia, bound in. Jan. 29, 10 A. M., 114 miles E. of Fastnet, exchanged signals with steamship City of Baltimore, bound E.; 30th, lat. 47 40, lon. 30 25, 7 P. M., exchanged signals with a steamship, supposed the City of London, bound E.; 9th inst., 11:30 P. M., exchanged signals with a steamer, supposed the Hibernia, bound E.; 10th, noon, passed steamship Australasian, bound E.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, from Havana 6th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Arrived her pier at 1:30 P. M., making the passage in 4 days and 30 minutes.

Steamship Mississippi, Talbot, New-Orleans Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, together with 450 of the 12th Regiment Conn. Vols. Feb. 6, lat. 24 21, lon. 86 57, saw a bark, with signal red, with white centre, steering E. by S.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Whebbe, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence.

Ship Julia Mathilde, (Hamb.,) Clauson, St. Thomas Jan. 19, via Grand Turk, T. I., 29th, with salt to L. L. Aminock & Co.

Ship Pocahontas, (of Boston,) Lincoln, Calcutta Oct. 11, Sand Heads Oct. 16, with linseed, etc., to master.

Bark H. D. Brookman, Chesley, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar, molasses and cotton to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Phillip Larrabee, (of Portland,) Dailey, Havana Dec. 28, and Remedios Jan. 27, with mahogany, etc., to master.

Schr. C. H. Cook, (of Provincetown,) Sparks, Gonaives Jan. 30, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Feb. 2, in Crooked Island Passage, saw brig F. C. Simmons, of Provincetown, for Boston.

Schr. M. A. Shropshire, Dolbow, Alexandria 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Statesman, Nickerson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. S. G. Tyler, Conover, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. G. P. Taylor, Rose, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. M. A. Ryer, Soper, Barnegat, with wood.

Schr. Magnolia, Chase, Alexandria 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Preste, Thatcher, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. E. N. Smith, Scudley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Below.

Ship President Fillmore, from London.

Schr. Howard, (of Bermuda,) from ——.

Sailed.

Feb. 6—Steamers Western Metropolis, Thames and Webster.

Barks Ilse, Henry Booth, Jane.

Brigs J. Bell, Wilhelm, Victoria, Isola, Conquest, Lant, Merganzer, Ada Furvis, Mauricio, Dodge.

Schooners J. W. Hatfield, Arctic, Lalaita, S. C. Evans, G. E. Adams, F. H. Abbott, Twilight, Owen Dearse, and 20 others.

Feb. 10—Steamships Australasian, Melanzon, and Vanee.

By Telegraph.

HALIFAX, Feb. 10—Arr. brig Tirzah, Bennett, Tortuga. The Lord Clyde, from Boston for Trinidad, was spoken on the 6th inst. 20 lon. 58, with loss of foremast.

BOSTON, Feb. 10—Arr. schr. S. C. Major, Jeremie.

Domestic Ports.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3—Arr. steamer Morning Star, Courtenay, New-York; 3d, Daniel Webster, Shannon, Newport; ship Golden Wind, Orr, Bath; bark Carleton, New-York; Kate Hamilton, Crawford, New-York.

Below—Up, U. S. steamer Augusta, from Pascagoula; schrs. James L. Day, Sexton; E. F. Russell, New-York; George Rogers, New-York.

Cleared—Feb. 2, bark Mustang, Tobasco; brig Newbury, New-York; 3d, brig Nathl. Stevens, Barbot, Vera Cruz, Mexico; schr. Haines, New-York.

Towed to Sea—Jan. 30, barks P. C. Alexander and Iddo Kimball.

Spoken, &c.

Ajaco—ship, *from Boston for Batavia, Jan. 12, lat. 4 30 S., lon. 30 30 W.*

Dacotah—schr., from Turks Island for New-York, 3 ds. out, Feb. 1, lat. 38 07, lon. 73 56.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA—Arr. Feb. 4, schr. Calista, Amsbury, Bristol, R. I. No vessels sailed since Feb. 2.

MATANZAS—Sld. Feb. 1, barks Sea Eagle, Howes, Philadelphia; Ocean Eagle, Luce, Holmes Hole; schr. Jos. Morton, (Pr.,) Smith, Providence; 2d, brig